THE

North-China Herald.

AND MARKET REPORT.

VOL. I., No. 10. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15TH, 1867. PRICE, TAELS 12 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. HARCOURT WILLIAM HARDY in England, Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorized to sign our Firm.

BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
2871 Shanghai, 25th April, 1867.

NOTICE.

MR. RICHARD BATTY PARR was admitted a Partner in our Firm on the 1st January 1867.

ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
14jy 2797 Shanghai, 15th April, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. WARREN DELANO JUNR., and Mr. HENRY J. GREW, have retired from our firm, in Hong-kong and China, their interest and responsibility ceasing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. EDWARD CUNNINGHAM, has re-entered our firm to which also Mr. WILLIAM H. FOSTER, Junr., is admitted partner, their interest and responsibility commencing this day.

RUSSELL & Co.
30ju 1786 China, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE.—Mr. ALEXANDER HUTCHISON YULE'S authority to sign our Firm, per procuration, ceases from this date.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1984 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The Partnership hitherto existing between JAMES SAMUEL BARBER, JOHN BAILEY ROSS and JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER, and conducted under the style and title of ROSS, BARBER & Co., is this day dissolved through lapse of time, so far as Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is concerned, whose interest and responsibility in the Firm ceases from this day.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1985 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL FRASER is duly authorised to conduct our business and to sign our Firm, per procuration.

ROSS, BARBER & Co.
tf 1986 Yokohama, 31st Dec., 1866.

NOTICE.—The business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER & Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from and after 1st May next.

EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 706 Kiukiang, April 21st, 1866.

NOTICE.—The Undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself at this port as *Tea Taster and Inspector*, and all orders confided to his care will receive his best attention.

J. OSBORNE.
tf 516 Shanghai, Sept. 8th, 1864

INSURANCES.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned have been authorised to GRANT POLICIES against Fire on buildings owned by Europeans and in the occupation of Chinese, provided such buildings are of first class construction and situated in the Foreign Settlement.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 9th April, 1862.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at Shanghai to the extent of £10,000,—on one risk, as under:

1.—On Buildings or on their contents.
2.—On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai 1st December, 1858.

INSURANCES.

North-China Insurance Company.

THE undersigned as Agents for the above Company, accepts Risks from this Port to Shanghai, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, and Hongkong.

JAMES E. BUSH,
Hong Name, 遠來 *Yuén-Laé.*
30no 3222 Newchwang, October 1866.

China Fire Insurance Company.

Subscribed Capital Tls. 2,000,000

In 400 Shares, of Taels 5,000 each
Paid up Capital Taels 200,000.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE TYSON, Esq., (Messrs. Russell & Co.) *Chairman.*
F. H. BELL, Esq., (Messrs. W. R. Adamson & Co.)
E. IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Bower, Hanbury & Co.)
W. PROBST, Esq. (Messrs. WM. PUSTAU & Co.)
A. A. HAYES Esq., (Messrs. Olyphant & Co.)
J. P. TATE, Esq., (Messrs. Blain, Tate & Co.)

AGENCIES are established at the several Ports in China and Japan.

F. E. GWYN,—*Secretary.*
tf 320 Shanghai, 28th Nov., 1865.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING INCOME—SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

TRUSTEES:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*
RALPH BROCKLEBANK, Esq., *Deputy Chairman.*

THE Company is now prepared to grant Policies to the extent of £15,000 on any one Building of European construction or its contents, and to accept Chinese risks to the extent of £6,000 in any locality within the Settlement.

Premiums are payable in approved drafts at 30 days sight (favor of PERCY M. DOYE, Esq.)

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf 295 Shanghai, 21st Nov., 1863.

THE LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co., *Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents at Nagasaki for the above office are prepared to accept risks by first class steamers.

GLOVER & Co.
8jy-67 465 Nagasaki, 1st July, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents at this Port, Kiukiang, and Hankow for the above Company, and are prepared to accept risks against Fire at each place, on the customary conditions.

For further particulars apply to

GILMAN & Co.
tf 417 Shanghai, 23rd April, 1864.

INSURANCES.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES OF INSURANCE on any one Building with its contents to the extent of £5,000.

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf 619 Shanghai, 10th July, 1865.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Liability Limited.)

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Shanghai for his Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on Marine Risks only, on the usual terms.

Losses can be made payable in Shanghai Hongkong, Calcutta, Melbourne, or London.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 308 Shanghai, 4th December, 1863.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* London, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Batavia.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £1,259,760 STG.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances against Fire to the extent of £10,000 Stg. on any one Building, or on its contents.

For Terms, &c., apply to

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3rd February, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of Shanghai Taels 15,000 on the contents of any one building situated on the British Concession at Tzechuhsin, Tientsin.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th August, 1862.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one Building with its contents, or to the extent of £30,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

Shanghai Agency.

I have this day taken charge of the above Agency.

H. WALLICH,
Manager.
22ju 2829 Shanghai, April 22nd, 1867.

TELEGRAMS TO EUROPE PER INDO-EUROPEAN, MALTA AND ALEXANDRIA AND MALTA AND TRIESTE LINES.

THE Undersigned beg to tender their services for receipt or transmission of Telegrams by the above lines.

J. GIBSON THOMSON & Co.,
Agents for Reuter's Telegram Company, (Limited)
Point de Galle, Ceylon, Sept 21st, 1865.
tf 650

MISCELLANEOUS.

OAKEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVER-SMITH'S SOAP.

Surpasses all other articles for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, &c.
Tablets 6d each.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
THE WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS,
EMERY, BLACK LEAD, CABINET GLASS PAPER, EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH, &c.
Scotch, French, London, Russian and other Glues.

Wellington Mills, Blackfriars Road, LONDON, S.
23au 1867 2315

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stopper,* and *bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

19ja 1868 2044

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

SURPASSES ALL OTHER ARTICLES FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING CUTLERY, ETC.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
Emery, Black Lead, Cabinet Glass Paper, Emery and Glass Cloth,
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE-BOARDS,
Silversmiths, Soap
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro Plate, Plate Glass, &c.
SCOTCH, FRENCH, LONDON RUSSIAN, AND OTHER GLUES.

WELLINGTON MILLS,
Blackfriars Road, London, S.
20jy—67 689 May 19th, 1866.

TUPPER & CO.

Manufacturers of
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, IRON ROOFING, SHEDS, BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.
61 A, MOORGATE STREET, *London,* E.C.
21de 67 1774 Shanghai, 22nd Dec. 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

CHARTERED
MERCANTILE BANK
OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.
Shanghae Branch.

THE Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank, and on the Head Office in London and its Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Galle, Penang, Singapore, Hongkong, Mauritius, and Yokohama.

Current Deposit Accounts (withdrawable by cheques) kept, on which no commission is charged nor interest allowed.

Fixed Deposits received at interest.

Local Bills discounted and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Notes in Shanghai Currency payable to Bearer on demand (Tls. 5, Tls. 10, Tls. 50, Tls. 100. &c., each) issued.

Office Hours 10 to 3.
Saturdays 10 to 1
Yew-lee,
tf 562 *Hangchow Road.*

Ying, intendant of Su-Sung-Tai circuit issues a proclamation for special information and guidance.

Whereas the undersigned on the 8th June (current) had the honour of a communication from His Excellency *Tsêng*, guardian of the heir apparent, and Governor General of the Two Kiang &c., remarking that, with respect to a despatch which His Excellency had replied to, from Sir R. Alcock, the British minister, touching on the transport of Beans, Pulse &c., in foreign bottoms from Newchwang and Yen-t'ai to Shanghai, there is no prohibition of the carriage of these articles in foreign vessels, and that last year a proclamation was issued to this effect by the Shanghai Taotai, and His Excellency further directs the undersigned again to issue a proclamation for the better assurance.

Wherefore the undersigned calls upon all merchants to take note of this further notification showing that the transport of Beans, &c., in foreign bottoms from Newchwang and Chefoo was long ago authorized by the High Authorities, and that no prohibition lies against it.

No evasion! a Special Proclamation.

Dated 9th day, 5th moon, 6th year *T'ung-chih.*
10th June 1867. [L.S.]

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

BIRTHS.

At Shanghai, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Towers of a daughter.

At Shanghai, on the 13th instant, Mrs Power of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Shanghai, on Thursday, the 13th June, T. K. Holdsworth.

LATEST DATES.

England.. (*id.*)..	May 14	Hankow,.....	June 11
Hongkong,.....	June 8	Nagasaki,.....	„ 10
Tientsin,.....	„ 4	Yokohama,.....	May 30

Latest dates in England, from China,—
Hongkong,..... Mar. 1 } Received via Marseilles
Shanghai,..... Feb. 23 } April 22nd.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

Date.	Time of High or Low Water.	Rise or Fall.	Wind.	Force.		L.	Bar.	Ther.
	h. m.	*ft. in.*					* ′	*
June 1 L.W.	7.29	12.09	E. by S.	2	c		29.84	70
„ 1 H.W.	11.37	21.05	E. S. E.	3	b		29.85	78
„ 2 L.W.	8.37	12.06	Z.	0	m		29.81	72
„ 2 H.W.	0.15	21.08	„	0	b		29.81	77
„ 3 L.W.	9.30	12.07	North	2	c		29.88	71
„ 3 H.W.	0.57	22.01	N. by E.	3	b		29.88	75
„ 4 L.W.	10.12	12.04	S E by S.	3	r		29.83	70
„ 4 H.W.	1.46	21.07	S. by E.	3	r		29.77	72
„ 5 L.W.	10.47	12.04	N.N.E.	2	c		29.75	75
„ 5 H.W.	2.34	21.05	E. by S.	2	b		29.73	79
„ 6 L.W.	11.24	12.04	S. by E.	1	b		29.73	80
„ 6 H.W.	3.12	20.09	„	2	b		29.72	80
„ 7 L.W.	12.05	13.00	North	3	b		29.87	75
„ 7 H.W.	3.58	20.09	N. N. E.	2	b		29.88	77

Explanation.

F. Force (1 to 12). I. Initials; b. blue sky; c. clouds f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. over cast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; z. calm.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per "Cadiz," from Hongkong, Amoy, and Foochow,—Messrs. Butler, Lavers, Robertson, Ferguson, Fairhurst, Phipps, Michie, Boardman, Rev. Hart, and 30 Chinese. Per ship "Lauderdale," from London,—Messrs. Gibson and Willis. Per "Eel King," from Hongkong,—Captain Du Jardine. Per Str. "Szechuen," from Tientsin,—Mr. Aguilar, Consul General of Spain. Per "Aden," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Cummings, Lavocsier, Raffard, Landbery, Comd. T. W. Hallows, and 18 Chinese. Per "Nanzing," from Tientsin,—Messrs. Dunn, Morris, Wadman, and 20 Chinese. Per "Shaftesbury," from Hongkong and Ports,—Mr. and Mrs. Jones, and Mr. Kerr. Per ship "Star of China," from London,—Dr. and Mrs Sommerville, Mr. and Mrs. Caveres.. Per str. "Yung-Hai-An," from Hongkong,—Messrs. Weed and Wood. Per str. "Fusi-Yama," from Hankow, —Messrs. Schmidt, Cock, Maccall, and Hawtrey.

Departed.—Per P. & O. S. S. "Sunda," for Hongkong and Europe,—Mrs. Robinson and daughter, and maid servant, Mrs. Earl, Capt. Applin, Lieut. Richards, Lieut. Bond, Serjt. Kewers, Asst. Surgeon Thope, Mr. MacQueen, one second class and one Chinese. Per "Singapore," for Yokohama,—Messrs. Mollison, Blackmore, Maitland, and Himemann. Per "Cadiz," for Nagasaki,—Messrs. Schellhass and Lavelbery.

The London Mail of the 10th May, due in Hongkong on the 20th June, and here on the 25th.—It arrived last year on the 26th June, per *Aden.*

The French Mail of May 19th, due in Hongkong on the 29th June and here on the 4th of July. It arrived last year on the 3rd of July, per M. I. "*Labourdonnais.*"

One of the P. & O. Co.'s Steamers, with Mails, &c., for Europe, will leave on Sunday, the 23rd instant.

The publication of the *North-China Herald* commenced at 2 P.M.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.—To Subscribers. Ten Lines and under, *One Tael*:—each additional line, *One Mace.* One-half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts may be made for 3 months, or longer, *payable in advance.*

☞ *Advertisements will be repeated unless countermanded.*

ORDERS.—From other ports, for Subscription and Advertisements, must be accompanied by a reference for payment in Shanghai, or they cannot be attended to, in consequence of the inconvenience of collecting small sums at distant places.

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND MARKET REPORT.*—Per Annum, *Twelve Taels*;—Six Months, *Six Taels*;—Three Months, *Four Taels*;—*all payable in advance.* Single Numbers, 2 *mace* 5 *cand.*—Five Copies, *One Tael.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JUNE 15, 1867.

The situation of Chinkiang, at the junction of the Yangtze with the Grand Canal, about 150 miles within the mouth of the former, caused great expectations to be entertained of its success as a foreign settlement. It was hoped even, at one time, that it might become a port of transhipment for imports and exports ascending and descending the Yangtze, and certainly that it would become the centre of a vast trade with the interior by means of the Canal. Shanghai, however, at one extremity, and Hankow at the other, have completely deprived it of the former privilege; and the dilapidation of the Grand Canal in the neighborhood of the Yellow River has prevented the realisation of the latter. Efforts have been made, at various times, to attract to it the green teas of Hoochow, but without avail; and actually little business that foreigners are interested in, is done at the port, except in opium, which was imported during 1865 to value of Tls. 3,041,226, while the value of other foreign produce imported during the same period amounted only to Tls. 283,526. It is not surprising therefore, that residents should seek another field for speculation. A memorial presented by them to Sir Rutherford Alcock, on the occasion of his recent visit to the port, specifies the throwing open of the salt trade to foreigners as likely to leave to Chinkiang a large and profitable business. The town of Kwa-chow, nearly opposite Chinkiang, is the central station at which salt brought from the coast is transhipped, and the transport of this article into the interior is stated to give employment to some 1800 junks manned by 30,000 sailors. It is easy to understand the early importance of this city, when we find such an enormous trade in salt alone, carried on in its neighborhood, and remember, that a short while ago, the Grand Canal in which it was situated, was the principal channel of communication with the northern provinces. Now however, that the grain-tribute is transported from the southern provinces by sea, a principal mainspring of its prosperity is lost, and the city has never recovered from the destruction wrought during the Taeping occupation from 1853 to 1857.

The salt trade carried on at Kwachow is a principal reason why the native authorities refuse to recognise the purchases of land on the north bank, which foreigners have effected. There has always been a jealousy of their presence there; but the establishment of the salt depôt in 1865, quadrupled the objection. On account of the depth and swiftness of the river opposite the settlement, foreigners had been obliged to moor their hulks off the north bank. The establishment of offices on shore followed, and the engagement of pseudo-employés who traded illicitly in salt and entered into various transactions objectionable to the mandarins. No effort accordingly was left untried to drive them back to the spot to which they had been officially relegated; and on the establishment of the salt depôt, the high-handed measure was tried of removing the Chinese *en masse* to the south bank of the river. The perpetual complaints made of the inconvenience of transporting goods in cargo boats across the rapid current intervening between the shore and the hulks, prompted the Taotai's notable scheme of a wharf and godown on the south bank, which it was hoped would effectually overcome all objection to the site; but which, for some reason on other, have never yet been constructed. The native authorities seem, however, to have at length attained their object of driving foreigners from the north bank, and now decline to assist them in either selling their property acquired there, or recovering the purchase money from the original owners. Obviously foreigners are entitled to one of two things, either to be confirmed in possession or to be repaid. If their acquisition of the land was illegal, it was at any rate not criminal, and should not involve the penalty of forfeiture of the purchase money.

Summary of News.

Sir Rutherford Alcock has returned from his visit to Hankow and the Riverine ports. Admiral Keppel has arrived in the *Pearl*, to take charge of the China station.

The bean-cake trade between the northern ports and Shanghai, has been the subject of much discussion. While nominally assenting to the employment in it of foreign ships, the Taotai has always exerted his influence, surreptitiously, to prevent their engagement. From official correspondence which we publish elsewhere, it will be seen that the Governor General of Nanking has, on the representation of Sir Rutherford Alcock, directed the Taotai to issue a proclamation declaring British vessels at full liberty to engage in the Northern bean trade. It is feared however that the same secret influence may still be exerted to neutralize the apparent consent.

The first tea ship of the season, the *J. R. Worcester*, left port on the 10th instant. The *City of Aberdeen* followed, yesterday.

A scheme is on foot for constructing a road to the Feng-wang-shan hills, to facilitate approach to the only rising ground near Shanghai. We doubt, however, whether sufficient funds will be procured for the purpose.

Some dissension has taken place in the Fire Brigade, in consequence of the appointment by the Commissioner of some officers to No. 2 Company, without consulting the members. No objection is entertained to the officers; but it is held that, in appointing them, the Commissioner exceeded his power; that the right of election lies with the members.

The unfortunate delay in telegrams viâ Kiachta, at a time when they were most anxiously looked for, is explained by the fact of the Russian wires having broken down. Mr. Grant however expresses a hope that the accidents are over for the season, as the ice has all disappeared now.

Some Chinese house property in the Maloo bringing in a yearly rental of $1,080, has been sold at auction for Tls. 2,500.

A partial amalgamation of the Local Post Office and the Packet Agency has been arranged. Both institutions will be gathered into one building, and one staff of coolies will suffice for both. The province of each will be defined; that is, the Packet Agency will cease to undertake certain duties which it now performs, to which the Local office will attend exclusively. The revenues of each will of course be still distinct.

Six hard labour prisoners escaped from the constable in charge, on Saturday, in Nanking Road. Four have been since apprehended, and it is expected that the others will shortly be taken, as they are well known to the police.

The following little story is curiously illustrative of Chinese social life, and though bearing the appearance of a romance is nevertheless perfectly true. About thirteen or fourteen months ago, the mother of a young lady residing outside the north gate of Shanghai city discovered that her daughter was enceinte, and that this condition had been brought about by the trusted nurse of the family having been in the habit of trading on the daughter's charms, making always some excuse to the mother, of a visit to a neighbor, to account for the occasional absence of the frail one from the parental cottage. The mother, on making the above mentioned discovery, was so incensed that she induced some of her male relatives to beat the nurse to death with bamboos. The friends of the nurse thereupon took legal opinion on the case, which resulted in a petition being presented to the Shanghai Hsien, who, (with that love of justice, we presume, which so so eminently characterizes a Chinaman) caused enquiries to be made into the matter, and bringing home the murder to the mother as the instigator of the crime, condemned her to death. But the mother being far gone with child, the sentence was allowed to stand over till the child should have been born and weaned, and this latter circumstance having taken place the other day, the sentence was carried out; the mother being strangled outside the south gate. A cord was placed round the unfortunate woman's neck and gradually tightened till strangulation was nearly affected, when the cord was loosened and breath allowed to re-enter the lungs, this refinement of torture was repeated, and it was only on the cord being tightened the third time that the woman was allowed to die. Strange to say during the 13 or 14 months which elapsed between the passing of the sentence and the execution, the woman was not kept in prison, but was allowed to live in her house outside the north gate, near the French concession, a "secure-man" having made himself responsible for her appearance when wanted. for the purpose of being put to death.

We are glad to see that the desirability of removing the restriction on the importation of foreign salt, which we have so persistently advocated, has been recognised by Chinkiang residents, and put forward by them in a memorial to Sir R. Alcock which we republish. Chinkiang naturally entertains great hopes from the concession, as it is an important depôt of the native salt trade. We are glad to find the memorial gives so good an account of trade at the port. The prevailing impression was, that Chinkiang was in nearly as bad a way as Ningpo.

The *Eliza Shaw* left Hankow on the 11th instant, with new teas, in tow of the *Tahwah*; and the *Ada* and *Challenger* were expected to clear on the 14th and 16th respectively. The total shipments to date had been 163 chops, leaving 42,000 packages in stock.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Editorial Selections.

THE SILK TRADE.

THE Government of China seems to retain at least one feature of the patriarchal system on which it is based. An intimate confidence appears to exist between the rulers and the ruled where the family interests are concerned, as against those of neighbouring tribes. However much elders may oppress individual members, all combine readily enough to mulct an intruder. The notifications lately issued by the Taotai and the Silk Guild, sufficiently illustrate this axiom. Firms are excluded from and re-admitted to the trade; a ready money system is established and relaxed, and modes and times of payment are laid down, with an arbitrary impertinence worthy of the relations between the Japanese and Dutch, in the olden days, at Desima. The foreign purchasers are not consulted or considered in the matter. They want silk, they shall be permitted to buy it; but on such terms only as the vendors choose to dictate.

The latest effusion of this kind, possesses at least the advantage of being impracticable, in a slightly less degree only than the edict insisting on ready money payments, which was promulgated by the guild a few months ago. It is admitted that this system has been found impossible; "a certain amount of delay must be conceded to the foreigner, if he is forced to obtain advances on the silk he buys." It is now proposed, accordingly, to extend the time a little; but still "to make it imperative that the price of the silk is to be paid before the departure of the mail steamer" which carries it. In order to prevent evasion of this rule, "silk sold to a foreign merchant, even after being weighed, packed and stowed on board the steamer, is not to be treated as his property before payment becomes due, or if the price has not been paid in full." Finally, if the foreign hong should unhappily fail in the interval between the shipment and departure, "application is to be made to the Consulate to have the silk returned to the original owners."

Setting aside the insolence of these rules, commencing as they do with the assertion that the basis of commerce between Chinese and foreigners—good faith—has lately "undergone a change," sufficient objection to them exists on the score of sheer impracticability. It may frequently happen that silk is not shipped on board the steamer till the day she leaves; that the bill of lading under these circumstances is not received by the shipper till late in the evening—hours after banks have closed. Now, as banks are not given to make advances till bills of lading are put in their hands, how can the Foreign shipper possibly get his money in time to comply with the sapient rule which the Silk Guild have laid down. And in the event of non-compliance, what is to be the penalty? The silk, we are told, is not to be considered the property of the foreigner even after shipment, until the full price has been paid. In the event of the price, owing to the difficulty we have pointed out, not being paid, do the owners intend to seek the same remedy as in case of the firm failing—to make "application to the Consulate" for its return to them. The remedy is as impracticable as the rule. Foreign Consuls do not enjoy the same powers of summary execution as Chinese Magistrates. The bill of lading having been granted to a foreigner, the goods would be at his disposal, and no summary withdrawal from the ship's hold, after the fashion contemplated, would be possible. Though sympathising intensely with the efforts of the Guild to reduce profitable trade to a certainty, we fear, therefore, that they will prove unavailing. The practice hitherto has been to pay for silk directly after the mail leaves, and to this system the Guild will probably find themselves obliged to revert. Combination is a powerful weapon and the Chinese have lately used it unsparingly; but there are limits beyond which tyranny cannot be stretched; and we think they will find that they have, in this instance, overshot the mark.

The perpetual difficulties which have been opposed to the employment of foreign shipping in the bean trade, afford another instance of the readiness with which the authorities support the narrow policy of the native merchants. No degree of emphasis which either Tsen-kwo-fan on the Taotai can lend to their denials, will shake our conviction that the efforts of junk owners to secure the monopoly of this trade, have all along been supported by the authorities. Happily, in this instance, we had a formal ground on which to base our remonstrance. Although export of pulse and beancake under the British flag from Chefoo and Newchwang was prohibited by the Tientsin treaty, the restriction was subsequently withdrawn at the instance of Sir Frederick Bruce; and the permission to engage in the trade, formally accorded to Denmark in 1863, extends to all other nations under the "favoured nation" clause. The existence of the right, however, has signally failed to secure us the privilege. Constant pressure has been brought to bear to restrict the trade to the native junks, and, thanks to the illegal aid of the native authorities, with a large measure of success. Even the formal recognition that has now been elicited from Tseng-kwo-fan, may be a mere verbal concession easily counteracted by secret agency similar to that which has rendered the various proclamations of the Taotai so many vain forms. Even Sir Rutherford Alcock will not "venture on any sanguine anticipations as to the result of the steps taken;" but recommends foreign merchants to strike while the iron is hot; to enter on the trade at once, while the proclamation is fresh, as the most likely means of rendering it valid.

THE TEA TRADE.

To those who have remained quiet lookers-on, no less than to those who have ventured a stake in the Hankow Tea Market, must the ultimate result be a matter of interesting speculation. Never, we presume, were more conflicting opinions expressed on both sides; and, far more than usual, does this result appear a question of chance. Those sanguine speculators who hope to see the stock of Congou in London down to forty million pounds before the new teas arrive, and base thereon their expectations of a brisk demand, are mightily at variance with others who believe that nothing but a marked falling off in shipments from this side can bring back the healthy tone of former years, and prevent the distressing consequences of continuous arrivals on a glutted market. Though ourselves believing that the pessimists will gain the day, we still look forward with anxiety to the news due six months hence, hoping against our convictions, that some lucky event may turn the scale in favour of the bolder traders.

Since the opening in Hankow, settlements have gone on at the rate of a million a day, at prices which, had one fourth of this quantity only been shipped, would have been reasonable enough; but which, with double last year's supply, appear simply ruinous. It is true that a few lucky judges who have secured fine teas only, have a fair prospect of success; but woe to the many whose fair and medium teas become common at once on a dull market, without hope of recovery. From Foochow, four ships had already sailed when the last last advices came to hand, and as these will necessarily absorb the cream of the demand, we fear little good will be left for the majority of the latter Hankow shipments. It is the opinion of old judges that, taking quality, and notably strength, into consideration, the Foochow purchases cost about 2d. less than the bulk of those made in Hankow, another fact from which we deduce an unparalleled want of caution in the Northern operators.

A correspondent "Moning," in our contemporary last week, justly endeavoured to draw attention to some of the weak points in the trade, but, in our opinion, entirely failed in tracing any one of these points. In fact the selling of Tea through foreign hands, on which he dwells so strongly, and in such elaborate detail, has always appeared to us one of the naturally produced remedies against the unlimited competition which the quadrupling of the number of Tea buyers in China has brought about. The foreigner who buys up country, on the so-called contract system, with a view to resale on the China markets, makes himself thereby one of the teamen, and has of course a direct interest in forcing up rates. This real anomaly, "Moning," in his attempt to decry the Foreign Broker, entirely passes over. Now a foreign broker, in lieu of being interested in the maintenance of high rates, must ever pray for such prices as will lead to an active and profitable business; and his influence with the Chinese in leading them to sell and meet the market, is likely to be so much the greater than that of the native Broker, in proportion as he is trusted by his Chinese principal. In fact, we believe that the low rates which ruled in Shanghai throughout last season—often 3 and 4 taels below the equivalent on the River for months together—were in a great measure due to the trust reposed by the Chinese in the discretion of the foreign broker. Of course no man can serve two masters, and to suppose that a conscientious broker would sell at high prices to a constituent from whom he has orders to buy at low ones, is simply absurd. In reality, the knowledge and command of the market which a Broker with large transactions of both kinds passing through his hands, possesses, enables him to do far more justice to his principal than an occasional operator who, when he enters the market, is compelled to place himself more or less in the hands of the native middlemen. No; the true weakness of the Tea trade is, as we pointed out before, in the number of the buyers and their want of unanimity. The more trade is concentrated in the hands of a few practised specialists who, in acting for others, are less liable to be swayed by the excitement which naturally besets the buyer on his own account, the sooner may we hope to gain a return to some few of the advantages of the "Good old Times."

It has been repeatedly said at home, why not throw the burden of stock holding on the shoulders of the Chinamen, and thus produce the radical change which all feel that the trade requires? Why this query has not not met with a suitable response in China, we have never yet been able to imagine. If ever good opportunity offered itself for making this change and recurring to the old system, surely it was at the opening of this season. The new teas arrived in Hankow with such rapidity that, could merchants have made up their minds to wait ten days instead of two, they would have had a stock of one hundred thousand chests to begin upon, which stock would have been unceasingly supplied by new arrivals as settlements went on; and although a justifiable competition might have existed for really choice chops, the bulk of the crop, poor as it turns out to be, might have been bought at the quotations we published in the text of W. J. & H. Thompson's 17th April Circular, viz 11¼d. to 11½d. for common, 1s. to 1s. 1d. for fair, and 1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d. for superior Black Leaf Teas.

FOREIGN v. CHINESE SOLDIERSHIP.

THE difficulty experienced by Li in coping with the Nienfei, may not be without effect in opening the eyes of the Chinese to the value of an element in foreign successes which they have, as yet, been too apt to overlook—individual prowess. The rapid successes achieved by the Imperialists during the Taeping rebellion, led many Chinese to think that all these triumphs were a result of the adoption of foreign munitions of war. In their pride, and search for a material reason why victory always rested on foreign banners, in encounters between foreign and native armies, they ignored the part taken by *man* in the battle, and considered that we were victorious only because our guns and Enfields were superior to their jingals and bows and arrows. They declined to recognise as an element of success, the individual superiority of the Foreign to the Chinese soldier, or the able generalship which compensated by strategy for incomparable deficiency in numbers. In their possession, therefore, of foreign matériel of war, and their ability to manufacture it at the the Nanking arsenal, the party hostile to foreigners saw the means of being ultimately able to drive foreigners into the sea, or of bringing us to our knees as in the early days of Canton. These men may now see that men as well as material are necessary to success; that, without the courage to wield and the head to direct, arms of the most approved pattern will contribute little to success. The lesson will be the more forcible, as the same general and troops are engaged against the Nienfei as against the Taepings, who are universally admitted to have been a far more powerful enemy. In the present case Li has larger supplies of war matériel at command, than during his campaign in Kiangsu. Yet he was in the field for months without obtaining the slightest success, and apparently gained his last victory by a fluke, having come on a body of the enemy unexpectedly among the hills, fallen on and routed them. The most inveterately conservative Chinese can hardly find any other explanation of these different degrees of success, than the absence of foreigners. The Taeping campaign was directed by Gordon, and the soldiers who bore its brunt were led on by foreign officers. In the present instance, Li has relied on himself and on his own countrymen.

In doing so however he has, we believe, as we remarked before, yielded to pressure rather than consulted his own judgment. He was not among those who failed to understand the secret of his previous success. The care he took of the foreigners in his service showed clearly the value he set upon their exertions. He must have seen that, wherever a foreigner was entrusted with power and influence, the affair—whether it was the command of an army, the establishment of an arsenal, or the foundation of a Custom House—went smoothly; the carriage never failed to move on. It was only when he left his own mandarins either unassisted altogether, or assisted by foreigners who were commanded, instead of being left to command, that the wheels got into the old ruts. Li, we believe, saw this, and when other mandarins who had enlisted the services of foreigners doing the time of trouble got rid of them, he did not; but, on the contrary, kept them harder at work than ever drilling his men. It was only in deference to the constant assurances and pressure of his officers, that he started on his present campaign without foreigners, and the result must have convinced the Chinese as well as himself, of the greatness of his error.

CHINESE CRUELTY.

"FOR feelings of dislike, contempt, and cruelty," says a clever writer on the policy of England in China, "must be substituted not merely benevolence and pity, but also a large measure of admiration and respect," if our relations with the country are to attain a proper footing. Ignoring, like many clever theorists who have never crossed the isthmus, the causes which lead to these feelings of contempt and dislike, he places the Oriental on a pinnacle of compassionate interest, and declines to see in him a single fault deserving the harsh treatment he has met with,

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

at the hands of Western intruders. "Mutual respect," he continues, "can alone fill the vast gulf between East and West. It is for the West to take the first step."

It would be interesting to know what view this disciple of Auguste Comte would take of a recent episode in the city, which has been brought to light by a correspondent, in the following words. "In passing through the native city this afternoon, I saw in front of the magistrate's office three miserable creatures in wooden pens chained by their hands, in an upright position. I was told they were robbers who had been taken near Hongque, and that they were to remain in these cages, chained by the hand until they died of exhaustion and starvation." Three days later, says another eye-witness, "only one remained, death having released the other two from their sufferings, on the previous night. This poor fellow I found in an upright position confined in a pen about three feet square,—a piece of wood from which he was suspended fitting tight under his chin and placed at such a height as to allow his toes to touch the ground, his hands being tied together in front by a slight cord. To ease the strain on his neck he contrived to support himself by inserting his legs between the bars of the pen, but had not strength to keep them so for long, and they were covered with inflammation and sores consequent on the struggle to maintain that position." Is this one of the features in Chinese life that should inspire us with feelings of benevolence, pity, admiration and respect for the government and the people which can tolerate them? Or would the treatment of some rebel prisoners captured at Quinsan—as described by a British officer who witnessed the occurrence—be held more conducive to those feelings? Three men "were each tied to a stake, and tortured with the most refined cruelty. Arrows appeared to have been forcibly driven into various parts of their bodies, heads, region of heart, abdomen &c., from whence issued copious streams of blood. This mode of torture failing to satiate the demoniacal spirit of their tormentors, recourse was had to other means. Strips of flesh were cut, or rather hacked from different parts of their bodies which, hanging by a small portion of skin, presented an appearance truly horrible." But the Oriental, Mr. John Henry Bridges tells us, "represents types of civilisation in which we ourselves were moulded centuries and tens of centuries ago," and on this account if on no other is entitled to our sympathy. He may reply that torture was only abolished, as a legal institution, in England, two hundred years ago; that it was recognised even a hundred years ago in Germany, and that a woman was burnt at Seville so late as 1781, on suspicion of having made a contract with the devil. These are hardly features however in our past history which command sympathy—to say nothing of admiration. On the contrary, we look back with horror on the cruelties recorded, and with very little respect on the society which countenanced them. But even the history of the Inquisition hardly records an instance of prolonged execution such as has been suffered by these three poor wretches in the city of Shanghai. Torture was resorted to, for the purpose of eliciting confession, but not as a punishment. If a man was condemned to die, he was at worst burned to death. The essayist will of course say it is not with the worst phases of Chinese character that he claims sympathy. But what possible "admiration or respect" can we entertain for a people among whom such enormities are possible. We may "pity" them certainly; but any incipient admiration is effectually checked by a hundred traits, amongst which their judicial system—a practical compound of bribery and cruelty, stands prominent.

DEVILS *v.* CELESTIALS.

When remarking, some time ago, on the annoyance experienced by pedestrians from the hostile demonstrations of native dogs, we might have further alluded to the conduct of their masters and more particularly their masters' children, in calling us names as we walk though the towns and villages. It can hardly be expected that the Chinese will restrain their dogs, when their children are allowed full liberty of insult. Nowhere is this annoyance greater than in the immediate neighborhood of Shanghai, where it should be most easily repressed. The epithets of "foreign devil," "thief" &c. &c., are certain to be bestowed on you by at least one troop of brats, in the course of an afternoon's stroll, the seniors standing by and tacitly approving. We venture to suspect that even H. M. Consul has heard himself qualified by one of these complimentary terms, as he passed in all dignity to consult on high themes municipal or commercial, with the Taotai himself. His Excellency's plea in favour of native dogs was readily conveyed to a repentant public; and we do not see why the foreign view of the case should not be urged on His Excellency in reply. Certainly, Article LI does not forbid the use of the term "foreign devil" or "thief," by name. Neither does the ninth commandment proscribe more than one particular phase of lying; but it is generally held to include every branch of that weakness, in meaning; and similarly, we imagine, the object in prohibiting the use of the term "barbarian," was to prohibit the use of impertinent epithets generally towards foreigners.

A dissertation on our respective claims to the distinction of "barbarian" and "devil" might not be out of place. At any rate foreigners might be interested in knowing what peculiar features in their character strike Chinese as being most barbarous and diabolical. Two specimens of cruelty to which we have alluded elsewhere, clearly establish the claim of the latter to be considered fiends incarnate, and barbarous in about the same degree as Red Indians. To carry out a sentence of execution by means of prolonged torture, indicates a character devilish indeed in cruelty; and the torture of prisoners before killing them, is distinctly a savage proclivity. The process corresponds even in detail. Old tales of Indian warfare speak of prisoners converted into targets, and of warriors showing their skill by discharging an infinite nmbers of arrows without touching a vital part. The rebel prisoners at Quin-san were very similarly treated. In the early days of the "ever victorious" at Soonkong, it is asserted that eating the heart and liver of rebel captives, was not an uncommon process. These excesses are barbarous enough as committed by the lower orders of people. But judicial cruelties of equal enormity receive the sanction of high officials. When a British Court sentences a malefactor to be strung up with his toes touching the ground, until he dies from exhaustion and starvation, we will admit the applicability to us of the terms in question. But in the meantime we decline the honor, as being more worthily deserved by its inventors.

Seriously, therefore, unless measures be taken to repress the annoyance we speak of, it is very possible that, some day, forcible disapproval will be expressed by some excited foreigner. If a row result, and some one on either side is seriously injured, who will be to blame? The Chinese authorities for not restraining their subjects; the foreign consuls for not having sooner remonstrated; the native villagers for retaliating on their assailant, or that assailant for endeavouring to punish an offender who could not be otherwise reached? The feelings of "admiration and respect" which English positivists invite us to entertain for the inhabitants of the Middle Kingdom will be slow to arise, while the latter qualify us as thieves and devils.

CHINKIANG.

The following address was presented to Sir Rutherford Alcock on his recent visit to Chinkiang:—

Chinkiang, 30th May, 1867.

May it please your Excellency.

We, the undersigned British Merchants, have much pleasure in congratulating you on your first visit to this port, and we are glad to welcome you amongst us as the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty.

It is gratifying to us to be able to announce to your Excellency the fact that the general trade of the port is in a sound and satisfactory state. The statistics of trade show a steady improvement during the past few years, and the returns of the import trade in particular are highly encouraging.

Feeling convinced, however, that the chief object of your Excellency's present visit is to judge for yourself personally of the working of the Treaty of Tientsin, and that your greatest desire is to remedy whatever is imperfect or deficient in its details; being also persuaded that your visit will be pregnant with important results in the forthcoming revision of the Treaty, and knowing that to point out an evil to you is to insure its being attended to, we are induced to draw your attention to the following very serious grievances from which we suffer.

The first of these, and certainly the most injurious to our interests, is the maladministration of justice by the local officials whenever we have cause of complaint against a native. Under the present system there is a total want not only of right and justice, but there is a positive encouragement of dishonesty. When a Chinaman cheats or swindles a European, he is delivered up to the native authorities, who place all sorts of obstacles and impediments in the way of obtaining redress. If the culprit be wealthy, he bribes the officials and shares his ill-gotten gain with them, and the consequence is that he is protected and sheltered from the punishment justly due to his mal-practices. If on the contrary he is poor, they take what little he has and share it amongst them, and then when there is nothing more left they profess themselves perfectly willing to carry out the strict requirements of law and justice. When H.M. Consul remonstrates against such acts of glaring injustice, his representations are usually met with flimsy excuses and frequently with an utter disregard for truth. The native authorities know perfectly well that the Consul's action can not go farther than protest and remonstrance—that he has no power to interfere more actively even in cases of the most glaring injustice, and the result is that there is no redress to be obtained at their hands, and no pretence even of inflicting punishment on the criminal. It is only necessary to refer to the several cases of defalcations amongst compradores which have occurred here during the past few years, and in scarcely any of which has the foreign merchant obtained adequate satisfaction. We have no hesitation in saying that at the present time there is no hope either of law or justice for us when we happen to be wronged by a Chinaman. The impunity with which previous acts of dishonesty have been met is a positive encouragement to evil doers. It is well known that the trade of the port in foreign hands has been seriously, if not fatally, damaged by this impunity, and that it may not be permanently ruined, it is a matter of primary importance that energetic and efficient steps be taken to remedy the evil.

We would next draw your Excellency's attention to the question of the land purchased on the North Bank of the river at this port by British subjects. In 1863 several foreigners interested in the trade of the place bought largely of the land facing the river on the other side. Of the British residents who made purchases, some, if not all, did so with the knowledge and consent of H.M. Consul for the time being, and the title deeds which they now hold bear his official seal. Some time afterwards, however, the Chinese authorities considered it advisable to issue a notification prohibiting foreigners from purchasing or owning land on the North Bank. In 1865 when the salt depot was established here, the land was forcibly occupied by a number of natives who refused to pay rent to the foreign owners or even to leave the place. When the native authorities were applied to for assistance they maintained that foreigners had no legitimate title to the land, and they not only refused to place them in possession of the property they had paid for, but ignored all claims for compensation, and made no effort to recover the purchase money from the original owners. The matter remains in this unsatisfactory position up to the present moment, and we would earnestly request your Excellency's interference in the case.

There is another subject to which we would venture to direct your attention, and which, though connected with the internal administration of the Government, has yet been made to press so injuriously on the interests of British residents at this port that we feel called upon to bring the matter prominently under your notice. We refer to the collection of the war tax on opium. With the imposition of this tax we have nothing to do, but when in carrying it out it is made the means of pressing unfairly on our business, to the benefit of certain of the native traders, then we consider that we have a just right of complaint. That it has been so employed to our disadvantage is well known both to foreigners and natives at this port; and it is equally well known that this partial administration of the law has been most damaging and injurious to British trade. We addressed H.B.M. Consul on this subject on the 9th April, of the present year.

If we might venture to make a suggestion to your Excellency regarding the revision of the Treaty next year, we would point out to you the great stimulus that would be given to foreign trade and British trade in particular, by throwing open the salt business to foreigners as well as natives of the country. The import of foreign salt would one of the chief sources of industry and one of the most profitable in the future commerce of China. A port like this, which is now the chief salt depôt for the trade of the middle Yang-tsze, would of necessity participate largely in such a new branch of commerce, and would in all probability become one of the great emporiums of trade in the north of China.

We would also point out to your Excellency the necessity of establishing Mixed Courts at all the open ports of China, each with a machinery of its own to carry out its decisions. It would be of little use to have Mixed Courts if the carrying out of their decisions were to be left to the various local authorities as heretofore. It would be simply perpetuating the evil which it was attempted to remedy.

We would also suggest the necessity of granting enlarged powers to H. B. M. Consuls in their intercourse with the native authorities, as mere remonstrance and protest go but a very short way with such a class of men as the body of Chinese officials.

In conclusion we would draw your Excellency's attention to the desirability of permitting the subjects of the Treaty Powers to rent and purchase land in the British Concession at this port.

Your Excellency's obedient servants,

J. M. Canny.
Hay & Co. (per Charles Hay).
Fred. L. Pater.

To Sir Rutherford Alcock, K.C.B.,
H. B. M. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

THE BEAN TRADE.

The following correspondence has passed between Sir Rutherford Alcock and the Governor General of the two Kiang, relative to the employment of foreign vessels in the conveyance of beancake from the northern ports:—

Sir,—I profited by the opportunity of my visit to the Riverine Ports to enter into communication with His Excellency *Tsêng*, the Governor General of Two Kiang on the subject of the Bean Trade and the obstructions to its prosecution unlawfully interposed by the Chinese Guild of this place, as reported by you.

I stopped at Nanking on my way down the Yang-tsze, and personally conferred with H. E. in reference to the best means of dealing with this grievance,—having previously addressed him the enclosed communication from Chinkiang on my way up the river. To this I received a reply on my arrival at Nanking, copy of which I also forward.

You will see by the latter that H. E. fully admits the obligation of the Chinese Government to put down these illegal attempts to interfere with the trade; and in conversation he further assured me that he not only had directed H. E. the Taotai of Shanghai to issue a stringent order, by public proclamation, prohibiting all illegal combinations, but that steps had been taken to give such advantageous employment to the junks trading to the Northern Ports, by the transport of Imperial grain to Tientsin, as should leave the junk owners no longer any cause of complaint if the trade in Beans, on which they had hitherto depended for profitable employment, was now shared by foreign vessels.

Looking to the importance of this trade to the port of Newchwang, and in a lesser degree perhaps to Chefoo, I think you will do well to publish this correspondence, together with the translation of the Taotai's proclamation issued since my return here.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Without venturing upon any sanguine anticipations as to the result of the steps taken, there is some ground to hope that they may prove effective if foreign merchants take immediate steps to open the trade; and, at all events, it is fair and right that they should have the fullest information in your power to give, on the subject, for their guidance.

Your obedient Servant,
RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

C. A. WINCHESTER, Esq.
H.M.'s Consul.
Shanghai, 11th June, 1867.

(Copy.)

Sir R. ALCOCK, K.C.B. to TSENG-KUO-FAN, Governor General, &., &c., at Nanking.
May 29th, 1867.

During the last twelve months much correspondence has taken place between the Ya-mên of Foreign Affairs at Peking, and Her Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, in regard to the employment of foreign vessels in the Bean trade between Newchwang and Shanghai. This was conceded in the first instance to my predessor Sir F. Bruce, now some years ago, and was subsequently made a Treaty right by the introduction of a clause in the Danish Treaty formally granting it. This Treaty was signed at Peking in 1863.

But within the last two years various attempts have been made by the Junk-owners and Merchant Guilds, chiefly at Shanghai, interested in the Bean trade and in Junks, with the connivance or direct sanction of the Provicial Authorities, as is evident. and otherwise publicly proclaimed, to violate the Treaty right, and prevent the delivery of cargoes of beans, at Chefoo or Shanghai if shipped in foreign bottoms.

The Prince of Kung having been informed by me of these circumstances and the absolute necessity of making all Chinese merchants and others respect the rights of Foreigners in this matter, and abstain from all unlawful combinations for the purpose of proventing such shipments, the Prince on the 29th day of the 3rd moon, 6th year *Tung Chih*, addressed a communication to me, copy of which I enclose for Your Excellency's satisfaction.

In this Your Excellence will perceive the Prince informs me the Yamên had already, in consequence of the previous despatch on the 22nd of the 2nd moon, written to the Governor of Kiangsu instructing him to issue a notification to the Merchant Guild at Shanghai informing them of the legality of employing foreign vessels in the Bean trade, and to warn them against illegal steps to prohibit the trade. His Highness further states that, not having received any reply to the despatch, the Yamên would as in duty bound write again to the Governor to take immediate steps in accordance with his previous instructions to issue a proclamation &c.

Now as this is really a matter of great importance, the trade having by unjustifiable manœuvres been completely stopped, to the great injury of British merchants, and the second season is already far advanced without any effective steps having been taken to remedy the evil, I determined on visiting the ports of Newchwang, Chefoo, and Shanghai, and if necessary, your Excellency at Nanking, in order that peremptory and adequate measures may be taken without any furfurther delay to remove the obstacles thus unlawfully created by Junk-owners and others interested in the trade.

I write this in advance therefore to inform Your Excellency, that I am now on my way to Chinkiang in one of Her Majesty's Ships where I shall leave this communication to-morrow for immediate despatch, and on my return from Hankow on Wednesday or Thursday next, I desire to pay you an official visit, and to confer with you on the subject.

I shall be obliged if your Excellency will facilitate this, by sending either chairs or horses for myself and five officers, to wait my arrival in the vicinity of the landing place at the time mentioned, and at the same time let me know you are prepared to receive me.

With respect and consideration, &c., &c.
(Signed) RUTHERFORD ALCOCK.

Tsêng, by imperial appointment Acting Minister Superintendent of Trade, Protector of the Heir Apparent, Governor-General of the Two Kiang, &c., &c., &c., makes a communication in reply.

The Governor-General has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a despatch from His Excellency the British Minister on the 31st of May, in regard to the employment of foreign vessels in the bean trade between Newchwang, Chefoo, and Shanghai; an affair of much importance which has led His Excellency to make a visit to these ports, and, if necessary, to proceed to Nanking for a personal interview with the Minister Superintendent of Trade, in order that peremptory and adequate measures may be taken, without further delay, to remove the obstacles unlawfully created by Chinese merchants interested in the trade, to the prejudice of foreign merchants, &c., &c., &c.

The Acting Minister Superintendent has to observe, in reply, that the trade in pulse and oil cake from the Northern ports formerly gave employment to a large proportion of the Shanghai sea-going junks; but that, of late, owing to the entire cessation of this trade for a number of years, the merchants (formerly engaged in it) have become very poor.

The freight on grain conveyed to the capital has been increased for these junks. And the Chinese Government, which is every year sending more grain to Peking, it is estimated, have to pay on every grain fleet an increase of over Tls. 20,000 (in consequence of the extra expenditure which the higher rate of freight entails). This is certainly a very large amount added on to the sum allowed for freight as settled by law. The reason why this large increase to the expenditure has been willingly incurred is that, by this means, the Chinese merchants have a way out of their difficulties, and (the measure) will enable them, without fear of ruin, to desist from squabbling over the profits of the bean trade. The junk merchants ought to feel grateful for the measure, and foreign merchants too should recognise the pains taken by the Minister Superintendent. It is believed that the British Minister will concur with the Minister Superintendent in his view of the case.

As to the employment of foreign vessels in the bean trade, no prohibition in reality exists. A proclamation was issued by the Taotai of Shanghai, last year, copy of which was sent to the British Consul, Mr. Winchester, who, in his reply, said that it was calculated completely to set at rest the doubt of British merchants, and that the matter had been dealt with in so large a manner, as to call for general gratitude.

Mr. Winchester's language (on the occasion) was, H. E. supposes, known to the Foreign Representatives at Peking.

The Minister Superintendent, is sending copy of the despatch under acknowledgement to the Taotai of Shanghai, with instructions to issue a fresh proclamation.

It is now his duty to reply to the British Minister for his information. A necessary despatch.

Tung-chih, 6th year, 5th moon, 3rd day. 4th June, 1867.

THE SILK TRADE.

THE following document, embodying some new resolutions regarding the Silk Trade arrived at by the Native Guild, has been communicated to the Chamber of Commerce:—

SIR,—I beg to enclose for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, translation of certain rules which the silk guild have submitted to the Taotai, and by which it is I presume proposed that the transactions of its members with foreign firms should be regulated hereafter.

Before communicating with the Taotai in reference to the subject, I wish to be in possession of the views of the Chamber.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Sd.) CHAS. A. WINCHESTER.
H. B. M.'s Consul.

F. B. JOHNSON, Esq.
Chairman Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Rules as to trade with Foreigners agreed to by the Silk Hongs.

1.—It has been hitherto the custom for linguists attached to the Hongs of Silk brokers, through which silk is sold to foreign Hongs, before the commencement of each new silk season, after finding securities to apply to the Customs Bank for a stamped (blank) book (of forms in which is entered every transaction) in order to ensure that the duties are properly paid. For the prevention of confusion, and to specialize the responsibility, those who do not apply for the stamped books through the guild, and all unattached linguists, are forbidden to purvey silk to foreigners as brokers.

2.—The basis of commerce between Chinese and Foreigners, being good faith; and public feeling having of late undergone a change, native merchants desired that the trade should be altered to a ready-money system: As however the amount of money required by such an arrangement is very large, and the matters connected with deciding the quality and weight are somewhat complicated, it is feared that this course would be inconvenient even to the most respectable merchants. A certain amount of delay must be conceded to the foreigner if he is forced to obtain advance on the silk he buys.

It is now proposed as a safeguard to both parties to make it imperative that the price of the silk is to be paid before the departure of the mail steamer.

3.—As therefore the ready money system is impossible, it is determined that when the silk has been weighed and the price calculated, the Foreign hong shall be applied to for a note giving full particulars of the goods and fixing the date of payment, which date must be before the departure of the mail steamer. This note is to be handed over by the linguist to the silkman for him to hold till the payment is due.

4.—Silk sold to a foreign merchant even after being weighed packed and stowed on board the steamer, shall not be treated as his property before the payment comes due, or if the price has not been paid in full, and if news arrives from abroad that the Foreign hong has failed, application shall be made to the consulate to have the silk returned to the original owners.

Translated by
(Sd.) W. G. STRONACH.
British Consulate, Shanghai, 5th June 1867.

MEETING OF TREATY CONSULS.

At a meeting, held at the Consulate General of France, at 3 o'clock p. m., on the 10th of June 1867, Present: Messrs. W. P. Mangum, U. S. Vice Consul General; A. Tettenborn, Acting Consul General for Prussia; L. Checa, Consul for Spain; G. B. Dixwell, Consul for Russia; F. B. Johnson, Acting Consul for Denmark; J. Hogg, Consul for Italy; H. Wallich, Consul for Belgium; Vte. Brenier de Montmorand, Consul General for France.

Also Messrs. F. B. Johnson, Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce (delegated to attend by their letter No. 172 of to-day's date); G. Tyson, for Russell & Co.; F. A. Groom, for Glover & Co.; Wm. Probst, for Pustau & Co.; E. Maintz, for Reiss & Co.

The object of the meeting was to deliberate upon the four rules proposed by the Guild of the Chinese Silk Merchants, of which a copy was annexed to the despatch of the Taotai of May 31st 1867.

After discussion and hearing the opinion of the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants present, it was ascertained that the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce and Merchants was fully against the said four rules, which they refuse to recognise, partly as crediting a monopoly contrary to the plain provisions of the Treaty; and partly as quite impossible to carry out in the practice. Besides Chinese tradesmen, as foreigners, having of course, a full right to sell their goods on such conditions they like to fix and agree.

W. P. MANGUM,
U. S. Vice-Consul General.
AD. TETTENBORN.
L. CHECA,
Consul for Spain.
F. B. JOHNSON,
Acting Consul for Denmark.
G. B. DIXWELL,
Consul for Russia.
H. WALLICH,
Acting Consul for Belgium.
J. HOGG,
Consul for Italy.
GEORGE TYSON.
WM. PROBST.
EMIL MAINTZ.
FRANCIS A. GROOM.
VTE. BRENIER DE MONTMORAND,
Senior Consul.

CHURCH MEETING.

A meeting of members of the British Episcopal Church Society was held on Saturday at H. M. Consulate.

Present.—Mr. Winchester, in the Chair, Messrs. Bryans, Lawrance and Dickinson.

THE CHAIRMAN referred to the object of the meeting, which was to elect a new trustee in the place of Mr. Edward Whittall. It was very desirable, at a time when considerable responsibility existed in respect to the completion of the Church, that a full quorum of trustees should be in office; Mr. Whittall, being, he supposed, largely engaged, did not before leaving resign his appointment. The fact, however, that he had left without any immediate intention of returning during the remainder of the year, was well know to the community. He (the Chairman) had therefore felt himself justified in calling a meeting to elect a co-trustee with Mr. Michie. He was happy to say that the great work of building the church was going on satisfactorily, and he hoped to see it occupied at no distant date.

Mr LAWRANCE now proposed and Mr. DICKINSON seconded.

That Mr. Bryans be appointed to act as trustee during the current year.

This having been carried, Mr. LAWRANCE asked Mr. Kidner when the new church was likely to be finished, as the present pews were dilapidated and rather draughty.

Mr. KIDNER was sorry the church was not likely to be finished so soon as he might perhaps have led the public to suppose six months ago. Since then various obstacles had arisen. Once or twice the workmen had struck—the strike on one occasion lasting for two or three weeks. Intimidation had been employed to prevent men who were otherwise willing to work from doing so. The greatest number that had been employed at any one time was 300, not half so many as would have been engaged if more could have been obtained. These were the only reasons why the building was getting on so slowly. Otherwise every one connected with it was doing his best to push it forward; in fact it was the interest of every one that it should be finished as quickly as possible.

Law Reports.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

June 10th.

Before C. W. GOODWIN, Esq.

Re H. CAMMIDGE.

The bankrupt being unable to pay the Court fees—the meeting was adjourned sine diê.

June 13th.

Re J. W. MALCOLM.

The bankrupt applied for his discharge, which will be delivered to him within a month, provided there is no appeal against it.

Re W. BIRT.

A dividend of 2.90 per cent was declared in this estate. The total debts amounted to Tls. 13,540; the assets to Tls. 393.47.

MIXED COURT.

June 14.

Before C. ALABASTER, Esq., *H.M. Vice-Consul.*
And HSU HAEFUNG.

JARDINE MATHESON v. { KIN CHEQUI. KAH YANG KAON. KUNG SE ENG.

This case was adjourned in consequence of the illness of Mr. Johnson.

J. HOGG v. CHEN HU YUEN.

In this case defendant had jointly with another Chinese secured a contractor who had undertaken to build a jetty for Mr. Hogg; the jetty had been built and washed away four times, and Mr. Hogg now claimed the amount of his advance to the contractor.

Defendant who had paid Mr. Hogg one-half the amount advanced denied his ljability. Mr. Hogg pleaded that defendant had agreed two years ago to pay the money, but this the defendant denied.

The bond was not forthcoming, nor the original contract, nor were Mr. Hogg's witnesses to the alleged agreement; the case was therefore adjourned.

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL v. KAO HU SUY.

The demand of the Council had been paid, the error in the amount claimed having been rectified, the Court dismissed the case and adjudged plaintiffs to pay costs.

F. H. KNEVITT v. SHEN SHIH SHENG.

Neither party appeared.

GLOVER & CO., v. SHEN YUE.

In this case defendants had chartered a vessel from Glover and Co., the freight being leviable on the amount of cargo delivered at Shanghai, it was alleged by plaintiffs that 9,540 piculs were delivered, defendants contended that 8,800 only.

This case was tried some time back and decided in the absence of the plaintiffs in favor of defendants, on the evidence of a Bill of Lading signed at Newchwang which stated the cargo at 9,000 piculs, and a rehearing had been granted on the application of plaintiffs.

Captain KEIR attended and deposed that the Bill of Lading had only been signed for the purpose of enabling the charterers to insure, he remembered that 9,540 piculs had been discharged but had taken no receipt or signed note of the amount; the tally book was in Nagasaki.

The case was therefore adjourned.

Correspondence.

THE TEA TRADE.

To the Editor of the
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

SIR,—The heavy losses that all engaged in the China Tea Trade have experienced during the past three years, ought by the force of reason and bitter experience to bring about a different state of things.

But whether such will be the case, or whether the same errors will be repeated, remains to be seen.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

And first we must attribute the cause to the great eagerness displayed by many of our leading merchants, to despatch vessels in such hot haste at the commencement of the season, thereby creating an immense competition to buy tea, to the advantage of the Chinaman alone, who quietly laughs in his sleeve whilst pocketing his Sycee, and arranges with his countrymen, only to supply the market according to demand.

The despatching of such a large quantity of tea at one time, naturally necessitates its arrival here in the same way, and as it is a well known fact that Importers as a rule are not in a position to hold their teas after the Bills drawn become due, (and this will be more so than ever, now that the four months usance is so generally adopted) they must be sold.

The trade, well knowing how matters stand with China Merchants and seeing no necessity to hold the stocks they deemed necessary some few years back, only buy from hand to mouth.

The consequence is, prices are being forced down lower and lower, and the teas sold at a ruinous sacrifice to the Importers, as well as to those wholesale dealers, who bought largely out of first arrivals. Now Sir, how is this state of things to be obviated? and how are our China Merchants to recover themselves from the serious straits they have of late fallen into? By simply making the Chinamen hold the tea instead. It is now almost universally admitted by our dealers and brokers, that a stock of tea equal to four or five months consumption, would be ample. I am however inclined to believe that a six months supply would be better, as it would prevent those sudden fluctuations in price, which are too detrimental to the legitimate trader, and advantageous only to the speculators.

Let the Chinamen hold the Tea, and let it be shipped regularly; by so doing, prices in China would come down, so as to enable our merchants to get a fair profit out of their transactions; by this plan another advantage would be obtained, and a very important one, there would be ample time for the native grower to prepare his Tea properly, and not hurry it down as now, very imperfectly cured.

Another thing that I would wish to draw the attention of my friends in China to, is the great increase in the size of the chests of Congou, many now average a full 100 lbs net. Thirty years ago 84 lbs. net was the average. I am aware that the reason given for this change in China, is the usual one of Mandarin squeezes; but that an alteration is necessary, any one who has seen the landing of a tea cargo will fully testify. The chests are badly broken, the Tea wasted, and the remainder injured by exposure.

If Merchants in China will take warning from the past, and will bear in mind that it is not necessary to buy, while it generally is to sell, and that a large export at the commencement of the season will depress the Home Market for the rest of the year, we may possibly see a better result.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently
J. Thorne.

4, Cullum St., London,
25th April, 1867.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—I shall be trespassing perhaps on your editorial functions, if I ask you to allow me a small space to make some answer to the allegations of "Moning" in Tuesday's *Recorder*, but though you are the person attacked ostensibly in the letter, the real object of "Moning's" "tail-lashing" is the class to which I am proud to belong. I do not for a moment admit that the mode in which foreign brokers conduct their business requires any defence, but "a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies;" and there is truth enough in some of "Moning's" premises to hide at first sight the fallacy of his conclusions.

I shall not stop now to criticise the manner of his attack: to ask by what effort and whence you were enabled "to snatch a "grace beyond the reach of art:" the power to perform such a feat as this comes probably from the same place as the Chinaman who pays the foreign broker 3 to 4 per cent, for effecting a sale. I will simply endeavour to place clearly "Moning's" statements and expose what I believe to be their fallacy.

"Moning" wishes to prove, that, by no "juggle can the present system of combin-"ing the pursuits of Broker and Tea In-"spector be justified, the separation of the "two branches of business is inevitable if the "(Tea) trade is to be placed on a healthy "footing." His great premise is, "no man can serve two masters:" thence he infers (I must compress the tautology with which his letter is expanded): the foreign broker must be guilty of dereliction of duty to one of his employers, either the foreign merchant who gives him the order to buy, or the Chinaman who gives him the consignment to sell: then; there is no doubt, he tells us, that the foreigner will be betrayed, for, as he continues with a native elegance quite within the reach of art, "the foreign "broker is not a fool, he does not throw "away business from sentimental considera-"tions; but like a genuine man of business "he gets the highest price he can, and poc-"kets his three to four per cent with the "feeling that he may laugh who wins." I do not think that "Moning" himself could deny that this is the gist of his argument cleared from the graces of diction and vain repetitions with which it is obscured.

The statement that no man can serve two masters, means simply, I take it, that no man can reconcile what are really conflicting interests, and if it could be proved that a man had sold the identical parcel of tea to a foreigner who had ordered him to buy cheap, which a Chinaman had given him to sell dear, he would doubtless deserve all "Moning's" obloquy. Such an act would be simply dishonest, which not even I, a Tea broker however far "beyond the reach of truth" I may be, desire to defend. The fact is that the object of both seller and buyer is to employ the man who has most knowledge of the market, and that man unquestionably is the foreign broker. He in return will buy of or sell to the man who has less knowledge of the market, whom he can the more easily persuade to his views, that is, the native holder, or the foreign "Chaa-sze in a house." I do not hesitate to say that no honest broker will buy for one principal a chop consigned to him by another, without acquainting the latter with the circumstances of the case. I challenge "Moning" to prove his denial, if he deny this statement or if he admit it, I say that his scriptural aphorism has no bearing on the present case.

I might say much more; I could easily shew that it is better for the "Chaa-sze in a house," when he does go into the market, to buy from the foreign broker, whose story he can believe, than from the native broker, to whose lies there is no end, so long as only he may make a sale. I could shew that, were brokers of the stamp that "Moning" considers "true men of business, uninfluenced by sentimental considerations," it were pure folly to pay any buying broker by a commission, since it is always the buying broker's immediate interest to give the highest price, *i. e.*, earn the highest commission, he can. I might suggest that it is hardly fair to specially attribute reckless trading to the class to which I belong, without being prepared to prove that foreign tea brokers and inspectors are the only people who have come to grief through "largely shipping teas to London, and keeping floating an amount of business far above their means." I could shew him from printed circulars of the last month that the houses he attacks have persistently condemned the recent speculation in Hankow, and endeavoured to lower the market there, and prevent high opening rates here. But I almost regret now that I have said so much:—

"Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis
"Tempus eget."

We are not afraid to leave our cause and our character in the hands of those *deluded* foreigners whose confidence nevertheless we endeavour to deserve: and as I go into the club to night, I shall not blush to feel that I am

A Teabroker.

Shanghai, 11th June, 1867.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Sir,—There appears to me to be one point overlooked by your able correspondent "A Tea Broker" in his reply to "Moning's" charges against foreign brokers.

"Moning" is probably not aware that all the leading houses, here, and perhaps, three fourths of the whole number of buyers of Tea, are constantly doing precisely the thing he complains of, viz., selling Tea on Chinese account. So that, if we are guilty of a great error in so acting, we are at least erring in good company.

"Moning" seems to have been so eager to see his wordy effusions in print, that he could not wait to inform himself on the subject of them.

The "3 to 4 per cent commission" which he bestows upon us, evidences sufficiently his thorough acquaintance with the working of the business which he criticises; while his remarks about our "largely shipping teas to England," are as exaggerated, as they are unfair and in bad taste, when written of so limited a class.

Yours faithfully,
Another tea broker.

Shanghai, 13th June, 1867.

Amoy Regatta.
May 24th.

1st Race.—Ordinary 4 oared boats. Entrance $4.

Mr. Giles, "Old Amoy" *(Red)*.....1.
Mr. Wilson's "Joy," Mr. Ayres' "Ugly" and Mr. Jacobsen's "Wagonesto," also started.

2nd Race.—Ordinary 4 oared boats. Entrance $4.

Mr. Boyd's boat,.....1.
Mr. Pye's boat,.....2.
Mr. Wardlaw's boat,.....3.

3rd Race.—Fast 4 oared gigs. Prize a Silver Cup, value $50. Entrance $4.

Capt. Pitman's "Mystery," *(White)*.....1.
Mr. H. Smith's "Magpie,".....2.
Mr. Man's "La Gracieuse,".....3.
Mr. Ross' "Gipsey" and Mr. Gisbert's "Le Drac," also started.

4th Race.—Pair-oared boats. Entrance $3.

Mr. Jones' "Salopian," *(Yellow)*.....1.
Mr. Kruger's "Biter,".....2.
Mr. Pasedag's "Herr Bartels," Mr. Pye's "Winsome Lady," Mr. Cass' "Juliet," Mr. Ayre's "Pretty," and Mr. Fielding's "Red Hot," also started.

5th Race.—Sailing Gigs. Entrance $4.

Mr. Swinhoe's "Consul Gig," *(Blue Ensign)*.....1.
Mr. Meyer's "Swift,".....2.
Mr. Whitfield's "Emerald," disqualified on account of using an oar.

6th Race.—Water Boats. Entrance $25.

Mr. Ayre's "Crooked Leg," *(White and Blue Cross)*.....1.
Mr. Giles' "Gipsey," and Mr. Jacobsen's "Coker Rock," also started.

7th Race.—Ships' Sailing Boats. Entrance $4.

Ship "Justina,".....1.
Ship "Lady Agnes Duff,".....2.
Lieut. Mathea's "Cristabel,".....3.

Iloilo.

We extract the following from some observations on Iloilo, published by H. M.'s Consul at that port:—

Produce.—The country round Iloilo, and in the province and island generally, is very fertile and extensively cultivated. It is well peopled, and there are towns of 18., 20., 30., and 40 thousand inhabitants in the vicinity and interior and on the coast. Nearly all the tropical productions can be grown on the island, but the chief articles of export are: Sugar, which is at present the most important, Tobacco, Sapanwood, Rice, Hides, Hemp (imported coast wise) Cattle, and a large quantity of valuable native textures made of the fibre of the pine-apple leaf, silk, hemp and other fibres. These textures are mostly for native consumption in the Archipelago. The quantity of Sugar has increased rapidly since the opening of the port to direct foreign trade, and next season (1865), may amount to 21.000 tons, including arrivals from the contiguous island of Negros.

At the fine island of Negros the planting of cane is being much extended. The bulk of the plantations are owned by natives, but a number of Europeans have formed estates there and several steam mills for crushing cane have recently been erected. Very productive land in good positions, is to be had; labour is not scarce; conveyance of produce by sea to the Iloilo market is safe and expeditious, and intending planters could scarcely find a more eligible district.

Coffee.—Thrives well, but it is not yet cultivated on a scale to allow of export.

The population of the province of Iloilo is now 595,000; that of the island of Panay 863,000; Negros 140,000.

Direct Imports from Europe have recently taken place at Iloilo and the amount of European goods consumed is becoming important.

Cochin China.

(Courrier de Saigon.)

Les rebelles, qui s'étaient cantonnés après leur défaite sur la rive gauche, sont harcelés par des détachements de troupes royales, qui les ont repoussés de plusieurs positions sur le fleuve, grâce à l'appui de nos canonnières. Dans une de ces affaires, le second de la canonnière *la Massue*, capitaine Cochet, a été blessé d'une balle à la tête. Il est aujourd'hui hors de danger. L'armée royale devait occuper Peam-chelang; sa présence et celle d'un de nos navires permettront de faire la récolte du coton, qui paraît devoir être très-abondante. La tranquillité de la colonie est plus grande qu'elle ne l'a jamais été; on a signalé la disparition de divers agents rebelles qui se sont retirés, dit-on, sur le territoire des provinces de l'ouest. Ils ont été effrayés par la prise de plusieurs de leurs complices et par l'attitude résolue des populations qui paraissent bien déterminées à faire respecter leur repos.

On ne peut méconnaître l'esprit éminemment pratique et susceptible de progrès d'une race qui, après nous avoir opposé une résistance énergique, eu égard aux moyens dont elle disposait, sait apprécier quels sont ses véritables intérêts et se rallie sans hésiter à la cause de la civilisation. Les villages indigènes sont maintenant plus riches, plus animés, plus commerçants qu'avant notre domination; ils ont étendu leurs cultures, séduits par des bénéfices inconnus autrefois, alors qu'une barrière de fer s'opposait à toute relation extérieure et les contraignait à perdre l'excédant de leurs récoltes. Si quelques-uns des habitants riches et influents à l'époque de la conquête n'ont pu se résigner à échanger leur ancienne servitude contre une liberté d'action qu'ils étaient incapables de comprendre, et s'ils sont aujourd'hui errants, dépouillés, ennemis implacables du nouvel ordre de choses, la génération nouvelle, les individus qui avaient eu des relations moins intimes avec les mandarins, se sont enrichis et se sont élevés à leur place. Ils ont vu combien la science des lettres, composée de théories speculatives sur la morale, la politique et l'administration, devenait incomplète et inutile dès qu'elle était en contact avec les connaissances pratiques et positives des Occidentaux. Les résultats, d'ailleurs, ont parlé à leurs yeux; après une de ces révolutions politiques qui aurait dû plonger leur pays dans la misère pour un quart de siècle, ils ont vu l'aisance renaître de toutes parts et l'argent circuler comme jamais cela n'était arrivé. Ils n'ont pas craint de profiter de ce que ce changement pouvait leur apporter de favorable; ils ont prospéré en suivant le cours des événements, et ils tâchent maintenant de s'instruire et d'instruire leurs enfants pour se maintenir dans les positions qu'ils ont acquises. Ce sentiment puissant de l'utilité pratique, ce bon sens naturel qui marque de son empreinte indélibile tous les actes des populations de civilisation Chinoise, nous ont donné des adhérents fermes et dévoués. Les mêmes mobiles qui en ont fait les défenseurs de notre domination les poussent encore à entrer en communauté d'idées et de connaissances avec nous. Ils envoient avec empressement leurs enfants à nos écoles: sur quelques points, des classes d'adultes se sont ouvertes spontanément, et de nombreux candidats, appartenant aux familles les plus influentes, sollicitent avec instance la faveur d'aller en France terminer leurs études.

Narrow escape of Hongkong from destruction.

(Daily Press.)

The inhabitants of this city incurred a risk, on Saturday night, which it is fortunate for their own peace of mind they knew nothing about at the time. The circumstances are explained in the following report by the Police Department, dated June 2nd:—

At 5 P.M. this day information was received at No. 3 Station of a robbery which had been committed during the night at the old Government Magazine, in rear of Military Store Department, Wanchai. Inspector Langdon proceeded to the spot, and made every inquiry, and found there were two sentries. "Ceylon Rifles," on the magazine from 9 P. M. until daylight, and that the thieves must have entered by passing within two yards of one sentry, and three or four yards of the other. The magazine door was broken open, and the following articles stolen, viz:—4 Dell's patent powder-cases and 4 gun-metal ditto. Weight about 8 piculs. Powder had been taken out of some of the cases, and was strewn on the floor of the magazine. The door had apparently been opened by a small crowbar, as there were a great many marks on the lintel and threshold, and to have effected this, the thieves must have made a great noise and the sentries ought to have passed the door at least every five minutes. The whole of the place is surrounded by a wooden pallisade 10 feet high, inside of which is a perpendicular bank of about 17 feet, and over this bank the property has been taken. Inquiries have been made without results; the shops of all dealers in old stores have been searched, and a "tracker" from the newly-arrived Sikhs was employed in examining the hills, without beneficial result on this occasion, but he is likely to be very useful. The police have no access whatever to the premises. In this magazine nearly 200 tons of powder are stored. (Only 70 tons of powder were on board the *Zephyr* at the time of the late explosion.) The danger of a second explosion must have been great, as Chinese thieves as a rule burn torches made of oiled paper, and, according to the inspector's report, powder was taken out of the cases by the thieves. Inspector Langdon reports that fifteen men were engaged in the robbery, and that they took up three prostitutes, who engaged the sentry whilst the robbery was effected.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

Shanghai Tea, Silk, Cotton and Opium Returns for Season Commencing June 1, 1867.

From Imperial Maritime Customs.

TEA

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Sorts.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
J. R. Worcester	June 10th	London	7,840.92	..	..	..	110.29	..	304.82	125.50	46.50	38.89	73.53	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	7,840.92	..	..	..	110.29	..	304.82	125.50	46.50	38.89	73.53	..

TO UNITED STATES.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Oolong.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TO HONGKONG AND COAST PORTS.

Ship.	Cleared.	Destination.	Congou.	Dust.	Brick.	Total Black.	Japan Unclassed.	Young Hyson.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Twankay.	Imperial.	Gun Powder.	Total Green.
Shanse	June 7th	Tientsin	..	..	165.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Total....	..	..	165.77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

SILK.

To Great Britain.		To Marseilles.		To America.		To Hongkong & Coast Ports.		Total China.		Japan Transhipped.	Grand Total.
Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Piculs.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1040.84	1302	176.41	221	..	..	80	..	..	..	293	..

COTTON.

Ship.	Cleared.	Hongkong.			Coast Ports.			Japan.			Total.
		Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Export.	Re-export.	Tran-shipped.	Piculs.
Phase	June 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	204.70	..	..	204.70
Valetta	" 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	240.00	..	..	240.00
Albuera	" 7	..	..	..	104.20	..	..	..	..	..	104.20
Manila	" 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	77.20	..	..	77.20
Singapore	" 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	.80	..	..	.80
Ghazi	" 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	348.00	..	..	348.00
E. W. Seyburn	" 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	120.00	..	..	120.00
Luchow	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	47.20	..	..	47.20
Prince Kung	" 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	90.40	..	..	90.40
Total....		..	..	..	104.20	..	..	1128.30	..	..	1232.50

OPIUM

OPIUM RETURN FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 8TH, 1867.

IMPORTED.

	Malwa.		Patna.		Benares.		Persian.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	365	365.00	285	342.00	127	152.40	777	850.40
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	39	39.00	..	..	..	..	39	39.00
Imported direct to the shore	..	..			..	..	..	..
Total	404	404.00	285	342.00	127	152.40	816	898.40
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption	12	12.00	97	116.40	48	57.60	157	185

RE-EXPORTED.

Description.	Chinkiang.		Kiukiang.		Hankow.		Chefoo.		Tientsin.		Newchwang.		Ningpo.		Taiwan.		Total.	
	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.	Chts.	Wght.
Malwa	44	44.00	11	11.00	132	132.00	8	8.00	80	80.00	109	109.00	34	34.00	..	..	418	418.00
Patna	2	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	9.60	6	7.20	..	..	16	19.20
Benares	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	25.20	1	1.20	3	3.60	..	..	25	30.00
Persian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	18.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	18	18.00
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	46	46.40	11	11.00	132	132.00	8	8.00	119	123.20	118	119.80	43	44.80	..	..	477	485.20

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 15, 1867.

THE Mail leaving on the 7th instant conveyed our last issue. The Mail of the 26th April arrived per *Aden* on the 9th current. The *Lauderdale* from London viâ Singapore arrived on the 7th, and the *Star of China* on the 11th, and the *Wild Deer* yesterday. The *Como* from Cardiff, and the *Sovereign of India* from Sydney, both Coal laden, on the 13th, and several Cargoes of Sugar coastwise.

The *John R. Worcester*, with the first cargo of new Teas, sailed on the 10th, the *City of Aberdeen* on the 14th, the *Whinfell* is nearly full, and the *Ajax* is to go on the 18th. There has been some excitement in the market consequent on the pacific news, and large Exchange operations caused the rate to advance to 6s. 4d. for Documentary Paper and Mexican dollars were quoted 76.6. These extreme quotations have become somewhat easier.

SOFT GOODS.—We may to some extent reverse our remarks of the 6th June and say that there is more inclination to press sales, and that prices tend in most articles in favor of buyers.

GREY SHIRTINGS.—Best Eagles may be quoted at Tls. 2.53 to Tls. 2.55, some rather large parcels have been on the market.

T-CLOTHS.—

WHITE SHIRTINGS.—

WOOLLENS.—There is hardly any change of importance to note. A small enquiry exists for Camlets, but prices offered remain very low.

LONG ELLS.—*C.P.H.* Scarlet at Tls. 7.35 to 7.40.
" Assorted Tls. 7.25 to 73.0.

METALS.—Without much change. Prices for favourite Brands in best assortments, Nail Rod, Tls. 2.55 to 2.60 per picul. Bar, Tls. 2.50 Round, Tls. 2.60.

COALS.—The two Cargoes noted above arrived opportunely, prices remain very high and very firm. Anthracite and Sydney have somewhat advanced.

Cardiff, from ships' side	Tls.	16 nominal.
N. Wales "	"	15 "
English "	"	14 *a* 15.
Anthracite "	"	13.00 *a* 13.50
Sydney "	"	12.00.
Japan "	"	7.50 *a* 8.
Formosa "	"	6 nominal.

SUGARS.—Arrivals have tended to make the market somewhat easier, and rates favour buyers both in White and Brown.

STRAITS PRODUCE.—Some arrivals of Sandal Wood and Rattans have taken place, and met with a ready sale. The former at Tls. 3.30 to Tls. 3.50. The latter at Tls. 4 to Tls. 4.60. Black Pepper wanted at Tls. 6 to Tls. 6.20 per picul. Malacca Tin, Tls. 18.00.

IMPORTS.

QUOTATIONS, DUTY PAID, IN SHANGHAI SYCEE.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 lbs.	℔ pc.	2.3.0	to	2.4.0
8¼ to 8½ lbs.	"	2.4.5	"	2.5.3
9 to 9¾ lbs.	"	3.0.0	"	3.8.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS	"	.....	"	.....
56 Reed	"	2.4.0	"	2.5.0
60 "	"	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
64 "	"	2.8.5	"	3.2.5
AMERICAN DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0	"	4.6.0
AMERICAN JEANS, 30 yds.	"	4.0.0	"	4.2.5
AMERICAN SHEETINGS, 40 yds.	"	4.5.0	"	5.0.0
ENGLISH DRILLS, 40 yds.	"	3.8.0	"	4.0.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 7 lbs.	"	1.8.0	"	2.4.0
8 to 8.4 lbs.	"	2.7.0	"	2.9.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	℔ doz.	0.7.5	"	0.9.0
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White, 40 yds.	℔ pc.	2.8.0	"	2.8.5
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.1.0	"	3.2.5
BROCADES—				
White, 40 yds.	"	2.8.0	"	2.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.4.0	"	3.7.0
DAMASKS, Assorted, 40 yds.	"	6.5.0	"	7.0.0
CHINTZ—				
Assorted, 28 yds.	"	1.8.0	"	2.4.0
Blue	"	1.7.0	"	2.1.0
Brown	"	2.2.5	"	2.3.5
TURKEY REDS, 24 yds.	"	2.8.0	"	3.2.0
VELVETS—				
Black, 22 in.	℔ yd.	0.2.6	"	0.2.7
Blue, 22 in.	"	0.2.5	"	0.2.6
VELVETEENS—				
Black, 18 in.	"	0.1.6	"	0.1.7½
26 in.	"	0.2.5	"	0.2.6
CAMLETS, English—				
S, 50 yds.	℔ p.	14.5.0	"	14.7.5
S S	"	13.5.0	"	14.0.0
S S S	"	12.5.0	"	13.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
Scarlet, 24 yds.	"	7.4.0	"	.....
Assorted	"	7.1.0	"	.....
LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	13.0.0	"	14.0.0
CRAPE LASTINGS, 30 yds.	"	5.5.0	"	10.0.0
CRAPE LUSTRES	"	5.0.0	"	5.5.0
ORLEANS—				
Figured, 30 yds.	"	5.0.0	"	5.3.0
Plain, 30 yds.	"	4.7.5	"	5.2.0
IRON—				
Flat and Round	℔ pl.	2.5.5	"	.....
Nail Rod	"	2.3.5	"	2.5.0
Hoop	"	2.2.0	"	2.4.0
LEAD	℔ pl.	5.0.0	to	5.2.5
TIN PLATES	℔ box	4.2.5	"	4.4.0
STEEL	℔ tub	3.7.0	"	3.9.0
FLINTS	℔ pl.	0.8.5	"	0.9.0
WINDOW GLASS	℔ box	2.7.0	"	2.8.0
PEPPER—				
Black	℔ pl.	6.0.0	"	6.1.0
White	"	8.5.0	"	9.0.0
BETEL NUT—				
Cochin China	"	2.9.0	"	3.1.0
Singapore	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.0
RATTANS—				
Straits, common	"	2.4.0	"	3.0.0
Banjermassing	"	4.5.0	"	4.8.0
SAPAN WOOD—				
3 pieces weighing 1 picul	"	2.8.0	"	3.0.0
6 *a* 7 " "	"	2.1.0	"	2.5.0
SANDAL WOOD—				
South Sea Island	"	3.3.0	"	3.6.0
Malabar	"	13.5.0	"	14.0.0
MANGROVE BARK—				
Singapore and Penang	"	0.6.5	"	0.7.5
Siam	"	0.9.5	"	1.0.0
TIN—				
Straits	"	17.0.0	"	17.5.0
Malacca	"	18.0.0	"	19.0.0
RICE—				
Arracan and Rangoon	"	.....	"	.....
Siam, Cargo	"	.....	"	.....
good to finest white	"	.....	"	.....
Saigon	"	.....	"	.....
Bengal, com. to middling	"	1.2.0	"	1.4.0
good to fine	"	1.6.0	"	1.9.0
SUGAR—				
Black, Swatow and Amoy	"	2.9.0	"	3.0.0
Formosa	"	2.8.0	"	3.3.0
Brown, Hainan	"	3.6.0	"	3.8.0
Formosa & Amoy	"	3.6.0	"	3.8.0
Swatow	"	3.9.0	"	4.2.0
Canton	"	3.5.0	"	3.7.0
Manila	"	2.9.0	"	3.4.0
White, common to fair	"	4.0.0	"	4.4.0
medium	"	4.8.0	"	5.2.0
fine to finest	"	6.0.0	"	6.4.0
COALS—				
English	℔ ton	13.5.0	"	.....
American Anthracite	"	13.0.0	"	13.0.0
Sydney	"	11.0.0	"	.....
Japan	"	7.5.0	"	8.0.0

EXPORTS.

SILK.—Business in this staple has continued on a limited scale during the past week; the settlements since last departure amounting to about 800 bales. Chop Taatlee and the better grades of Kahing Taysaam have enjoyed special favor, and prices of these sorts have again advanced to 555 for best Chop thirds and 512½ for superior 1 Kahing. The bulk of settlements appears to have been made in execution of orders, and the trade generally look upon present prices as altogether unwarrantable and "shillings" too high. Silk is coming down freely, and the total arrivals for the season will probably reach 7,000 bales before the departure of next mail, against about 2,000 at same period last year. The results of the second crop will be known in fifteen days The weather has been quite favorable of late.

TEA.—The large business effected in Hankow appears to have entirely destroyed the little vestige of animation apparent at the date of our last, for nothing since has been done here. The stock on offer, in native and foreign hands, amounts to about fifteen thousand chests, a portion of which is old tea refired as new. Holders are asking the equivalent of Hankow rates, which buyers in this market appear generally unwilling to concede. The *John R. Worcester* has sailed for London with a cargo of 1,045,400 lbs. Congou, and 93,300 lbs. Green Tea on board. The *City of Aberdeen* has also sailed, but her cargo is not yet circulated. The *Sir Lancelot* leaves to-day, making the total new season's export to date, from this port, about three million pounds.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

SINCE the departure of the Mail, the pacific news from home has exercised a great influence on general business, and rates of exchange advanced to 6s. 4d. for document paper. To-day's rates seem a little weaker, and we hear of paper having been sold at 6s. 3½d. Bank paper has been done in limited amount from 6s. 2d. to 6s. 2½d.

Bombay and Calcutta quoted 309. Mexican dollars, after an advance to 76.69, have come back to 75.50. To-day there seems to be an upward tendency, owing to the purchases of Chinamen for the Silk trade.

On London	Bank Rate, sight	6s. 0½d.	per Tael.
	Bank Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 2d.	
	Credits, " "	6s. 3d. *a* 6s. 2d.	
	Documentary and other Bills, 4 months' sight	6s. 4d. *a* 6s. 2½d.	
On Paris—Credits, 4 months' sight Bank		fcs. 8.00.	
Documentary, 4 months' sight		fcs. 7.85.	
On Calcutta—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		Rs. 305 per 100 Taels.	
On Bombay— " " "		Rs. 305 " "	
On Hongkong—Bank Bills, 3 days' sight		27 per cent discount.	
" Private, 15 days' sight		...	

BULLION:—

GOLD BARS.—Pekin, 98 touch, Tls. 168½ per 10 Taels Shanghai weight.

BAR SILVER.—111.2 Shanghai Taels, per 100 Taels Canton weight.

MEXICAN DOLLARS.—75.50.

CAROLUS DOLLARS.—76.15

COPPER CASH.—1,360 per Tael.

HANKOW, JUNE 11, 1867.

TEA.—15 chops 7,800 chests have changed hands since the 8th instant, at prices varying from Tls. 20.50 to 29.25 per picul.

In some cases medium to fine grades show a decline, but finest kinds are readily sold at very full rates.

Total arrivals, 264 chops. Total shipments, including contracts, 163 chops. Stock, 42,000 packages.

The total settlements to date have been as under:—

Season 1867-68	174 chops	105,470 chests.
Season 1866-67	155 "	97,240 chests.
Stock 11th June, 1867.	76 chops.	
Stock 11th June, 1866.	64 chops.	

GREY SHIRTINGS have advanced in value about 5 cents per piece. There is a fair demand for 8 lb. 4 oz. goods, at Tls. 2.61 per piece. In other descriptions of import there is but little doing.

The *Eliza Shaw* left this morning in tow of the *Tuhwah*; and the *Aden* and *Challenger* are expected to leave on the 14th and 16th respectively.

EXCHANGE.—On London, 6s. 6d. nominal; on Shanghai, 4 to 4½ per ct. discount.

IMPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
GREY SHIRTINGS—				
7 to 7½ lbs.	℔ pc.	2.2.5	to	2.3.0
8¼ to 8½ "	"	2.5.0	"	.....
9 to 10 "	"	3.3.0	"	3.7.0
WHITE SHIRTINGS—				
56 to 60 reed	"	2.4.0	"	2.6.5
64 to 66 "	"	2.7.0	"	3.1.0
68 to 72 "	"	2.9.0	"	3.2.0
T-CLOTHS—				
6 to 6½ lbs. 32 in. wide	"	2.0.0	"	2.1.0
7 to 7½ " 32 "	"	2.1.5	"	2.3.5
8 to 8½ " 36 "	"	2.7.0	"	2.9.0
DRILLS—				
American, 40 yds.	"	4.4.0	"	4.6.0
English, 40 yds.	"	3.9.0	"	4.1.5
HANDKERCHIEFS, Brown	℔ doz.	0.8.0	"	0.8.5
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—				
White	℔ pc.	2.8.3	"	.....
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.3.0	"	3.6.0
BROCADES—				
White	"	2.8.5	"	2.9.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	3.5.0	"	3.7.0
DAMASKS—				
White	"	4.3.0	"	4.7.0
Dyed, Assorted	"	7.0.0	"	7.3.0
CHINTZ, Assorted	"	1.9.5	"	2.1.0
VELVETS—				
18 in. Black	℔ yd.	0.1.8	"	0.1.9
22 in. Black	"	0.2.6	"	0.2.8
ORLEANS CLOTH—				
Plain	℔ pc.	5.0.0	"	5.5.0
Figured	"	5.3.0	"	5.5.0
WOOLLENS—				
Spanish Stripes	℔ yd.	0.0.4	"	0.7.1
Habit Cloth	"	1.5.0	"	2.1.0
Medium Cloth	"	1.1.0	"	1.3.0
Broad Cloth	"	1.3.0	"	1.5.0
WOOLLENS—Continued.				
Camlets, English, S	℔ pc	15.0.0	to	15.4.0
S S	"	13.8.0	"	14.5.0
S S S	"	12.0.0	"	.....
B B B	"	17.0.0	"	20.0.0
LASTINGS	"	13.6.0	"	14.0.0
LONG ELLS—				
H H Scarlet	"	7.8.0	"	.....
Assorted	"	7.3.0	"	.....
G G "	"	7.2.5	"	.....
Scarlet	"	7.7.0	"	.....
METALS—				
Lead	℔ pl.	5.6.0	"	.....
Tin	"	19.5.0	"	20.5.0
RAW COTTON	"	14.5.0	"	19.0.0
SUGAR—				
Brown, Canton	"	4.0.0	"	4.5.0
Amoy, &c.	"	3.7.0	"	3.9.0
Manilla	"	3.8.0	"	4.1.0
White, No. 1	"	7.2.0	"	7.3.0
No. 2	"	6.0.0	"	6.5.0
JAPAN PRODUCE—				
Seaweed, Long	"	3.7.0	"	.....
Cut	"	5.0.0	"	8.0.0
Isinglass	"	40.0.0	"	.....
Mushrooms	"	45.0.0	"	.....
Cuttle Fish	"	9.0.0	"	13.0.0
STRAITS PRODUCE—				
Pepper, Black	"	6.5.0	"	6.9.0
Rattans	"	3.8.0	"	4.8.0
Sandalwood, No. 1	"	15.0.0	"	.....
" " 2	"	3.5.0	"	.....
Sapanwood	"	4.0.0	"	.....
OPIUM—				
Malwa new	℔ ch.	615	"	...
old	"	...	"	...
Patna	"	490	"	502

EXPORTS.

		T.m.c.		T.m.c.
OILS—				
Sow-yow, 63 catties	℔ tub	4.7.0	to	5.0.0
Hongkong-yow, 54 catties	"	4.3.0	"	4.8.0
Pa-Tong-yow	℔ pl.	5.4.0	"	.....
Chayow	"	9.0.0	"	.....
TALLOW	℔ pc.	6.5.0	"	7.8.0
FUNGUS	℔ pl.	21.5.0	"	23.0.0
WAX—				
White	"	200.0.0	"	.....
Yellow	"	60.0.0	"	.....
RHUBARB, best	℔ pl.	4.5.0	"	6.5.0
TOBACCO—				
Green	"	35.0.0	"	50.0.0
Yellow	"	25.0.0	"	32.0.0
Leaf	"	7.0.0	"	8.0.0
HEMP—				
White	"	14.5.0	"	.....
Green	"	11.5.0	"	.....
SAFFLOWER, Szechuen	"	70.0.0	"	90.0.0

EXCHANGE:—On London, Bank Bills at 4 months' sight 6s. 6d. per tael; Private, at 4 months' sight, 6s. 5½d. On Hongkong, Bank, 15-days' sight, 28½ per cent discount. On Shanghai, Bank Bills at 10 days' sight 4½ per cent discount; Private 10 days' sight, 4½ per per cent discount.

GOLD:—Quotations are Bar and Leaf, Tls. 157 *a* 158 per 10 taels weight of 98 touch.

COPPER CASH:—Hankow-picked, Tls. 0.615 *a* 0.65 per 1,000.

FREIGHTS:—The rate per steamer to Shanghai is Tls. 5, and to Ningpo Tls. 7 per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

ABERDEEN,
Beg to inform their customers, that, in addition to their

PRESERVED PROVISIONS

they are now prepared to supply, of their own Manufacture,
Pickles, Sauces, Tart Fruits, and every description of Oilmen's Stores.
22ju-67 1772 December 22nd, 1866.

FRENCH MEDICINES

PREPARED BY
GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
PARIS.

THESE different medicines represent the most recent medical discoveries, founded on the principles of Chemistry and therapeutics. They must not be confounded with secret or quack medicines, as their names sufficiently indicate their composition; a circumstance which has caused them to be appreciated and prescribed by the faculty in the whole world. They widely differ from those numerous medicines advertised in the public papers as able to cure every possible disease, as they are applicable only to but a very few complaints. The most stringent laws exist, in France, with regard to the sale of medical preparations, and only those which have undergone an examination by the *Academy of Medicine*, and have been proved efficacious, either in the Hospitals, or in the practice of the first medical men, are authorised by the Government. This fact must be a guarantee, for the excellency of Messrs. GRIMAULT & Co.'s medicines.

DOCTOR LERAS'
(Doctor of Medicine)
Liquid Phosphate of Iron.

The newest and most esteemed medicine in cases of:

CHLOROSIS, PAINS IN THE STOMACH, DIFFICULT DIGESTION, DISMENORRHEA, ANIMEA, GENERAL DEBILITY & POORNESS OF BLOOD.

It is particularly recommended to regulate the functions of nature, and to all ladies of delicate constitutions, as well as to persons suffering under every kind of debility whatsoever. It is the preservative of health *par excellence* in all warm and relaxing climates.

No more Cod Liver Oil.

Grimault's Syrup of Iodized Horse-Radish.

This medicine has been administered with the utmost success in the Hospitals of Paris. It is a perfect substitute for COD LIVER OIL, and has been found most beneficial in DISEASES OF THE CHEST, SCROFULA, LYMPHATIC DISORDERS, GREEN SICKNESS, MUSCULAR ATONY and LOSS OF APPETITE. It regenerates the constitution in purifying the blood, it being the most powerful depurative known. It has also been applied with happy results in DISEASES OF THE SKIN. Further, it will be found to be of great benefit to young children subject to HUMOURS and OBSTRUCTION OF THE GLANDS.

Consumption Cured!

Grimault's Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

This new medicine is considered to be a sovereign remedy in cases of CONSUMPTION and other DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. It promptly removes all the most serious symptoms. The cough is relieved, night perspirations cease, and the patient is rapidly restored to health.

N.B.—Be sure to see that the signature of GRIMAULT & Co., is affixed to the bottle, as this Syrup is liable to imitations.

No more difficult or painful digestion.
DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S,
(Laureat of the Paris Imperial Academy of Medicine.)
Digestive Lozenges.

This delicious preparation is always prescribed by the most reputed medical men in France, in cases of derangements of the digestive functions, such as:

GASTRITIS, GASTRALGIA, *long and laborious digestion*, wind in the stomach and bowels, EMACIATION, JAUNDICE, and COMPLAINTS OF THE LIVER and LOINS.

Nervous Head Aches, Neuralgia Diarrhœa, Dysentry,
Instantaneously cured by
GRIMAULT'S GUARANA.

This vegetable substance which grows in the Brazils, has been employed since time immemorial to cure INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS. It has proved of late to be of the greatest service in cases of CHOLERA, as it is a preventive and cure in cases of Diarrhœa.

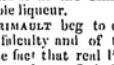
No more Dyspepsia, vomiting during pregnancy, or sea sickness.

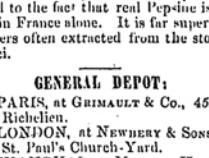
Grimault's Elixir of Pepsine.

Pepsine undergoes no alteration in this delicious preparation. It will consequently be preferred to PEPSINE POWDER or PILLS. It is the digestive medicine *par excellence*, and is at the same time a most agreeable table liqueur.

Messrs. GRIMAULT beg to call the attention of the faculty and of the public in general to the fact that real Pepsine is prepared in France alone. It is far superior to all others often extracted from the stomach of porci.

GENERAL DEPOT:
IN PARIS, at GRIMAULT & Co., 45, Rue Richelieu.
IN LONDON, at NEWBERY & SONS, 45, St. Paul's Church-Yard.
IN SHANGHAI, at MEDICAL HALL.
IN HONGKONG, at FRENCH DISPENSARY.
31my-68 3223

By Royal Command
STEEL PEN MAKER  TO THE QUEEN.
JOSEPH GILLOTT,



VICTORIA WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.

RESPECTFULLY directs the attention of the Commercial Public, and of all who use STEEL PENS, to the incomparable Excellence of his Productions, which, for Quality of Material, Easy Action, and Great Durability, will Insure Universal Preference.

Every Packet bears the Fac-simile of his Signature,

Jos. Gillott

They can be obtained Retail of every Dealer in the World; wholesale at the Works, Graham Street, Birmingham; and at the Branch Establishments, 91, John Street, New York; and 37, Gracechurch Street, London. [23no 1511—67.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE

FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES.

HEAL & SON

are Manufacturing, ESPECIALLY FOR USE IN EXTREME CLIMATES, Bed-Room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS

suitable for all parts of the World. Their stocks consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S PATENT HORSEHAIR MATTRESS.

The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass, and is especially suited for warm climates.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
FOR INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES,

of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-Room Furniture, sent Free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON,
BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS,
196.197 & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

*** Remittances and orders must be made payable in London.
31oc-67 1292

COLTS' REVOLVERS,

As supplied to and adopted by the English, American, Russian, Prussian, and many other Governments, are recognised to be the most durable and efficient Revolvers existing for House Protection, Travellers and Officers. Colt's Revolving

RIFLES, SHOT-GUNS
AND
PISTOL-CARBINES

(Pistol with attachable stock.) Exhibition Prize Medal awarded, 1862. Beware of Counterfeits. Every arm is London-proved, and bears the Company's trade marks.

HOLSTERS, BELTS, POUCHES, AMMUNITION, Address—
COLT'S FIRE-ARMS COMPANY,
14, PALL MALL, LONDON,
Also to be had through any East India or Colonial Agency.
15ma 2514 March 16th, 1867.

No. 1.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &C.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar boiled in Oak Vats, by means of PLATINUM STEAM COILS; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. & B. are AGENTS for LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.
17my 3066 May 18th, 1867.

REES GLANMORF'S ORIENTAL CIRCULAR,

AND JOURNAL OF

OFFICIAL, COMMERCIAL, & HOME INTELLIGENCE for INDIA CHINA, and the EAST. Issued on the 10th and 26th of each Month, price 28s per annum, contains, Full Particulars of OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS, CIVIL SERVICE, MONETARY and COMMERCIAL MATTERS, PRICES CURRENT, and Everything Transpiring in England or abroad of Interest to Merchants and Residents in the East.

PROPRIETORS,
REES GLANMORF & Co., Merchants.
Chapel Place, Poultry, London, E.C.
Published at 4, Old Jewry, London, E.C.
Agents for Shanghai.—
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
17jy 2 96 February 19th, 1867.

No. 1. **MAGENTA.**

"JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE."

ARE undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public. Any one can use them, anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Household Words." Articles of Clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless, may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.
Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink, Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE:—Small bottles, 6d. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. each.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world, or Wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON,
LONDON.

And all Merchants. Liberal discount to Dealers.

N.B.—A small bottle of colour will dye 12 yards of bonnet Ribbon.

*** See that you get "Judson's Simple Dyes."
21de-67 1773 o-a-f December 22nd, 1866.

FIELD GLASSES.

BURROW'S BINOCULAR, FIELD, and SEA GLASSES. *Finest Quality. Specially mounted to stand climate.*
£3 13s. 6d., £6 6s., £8 8s. Power in proportion to Price.

Aluminium Glasses,
Extremely light.
£10 10s., £14 14s., £16 16s., £18 18s.
The Large Glass at £18 18s. (6 by 5 inches) is one of the most POWERFUL yet made.
Address, with Remittance,
W. & J. BURROW, MALVERN, ENGLAND.
Telescopes, Opera Glasses, Aneroid Barometers, &c.
CAUTION.—BURROW'S Glasses bear their Name and Address.

To order through Messrs. SMITH, ELDER & Co., or Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.
17ap 1868

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,

"STAR-BRAND,"
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN & ROCHUSSEN,
23 ABCHURCH LANE,
LONDON.
17no-67 1448 Shanghai, 16th Nov. 1866.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

FOR Thirty Years the Medical Profession have approved of this pure solution as the best remedy for

Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Gout, and Indigestion,

And as a mild Aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for ladies and children. When combined with their

Acidulated Lemon Syrup

It forms a most agreeable effervescing draught, which is both a gentle aperient and grateful febrifuge.

In hot seasons and hot climates the *regular* use of this simple remedy has been found highly beneficial.

IT IS PREPARED BY
DINNEFORD & Co.,
Chemists, &c.
172, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON.
Sold by all respectable Chemists throughout the World.

AGENTS in Shanghai Messrs. WATSON, CLEAVE & Co.

CAUTION.—See that "DINNEFORD & Co." is on each bottle and red label over the cork.
21de-67 1771 December 22nd, 1866.

NISSEN & PARKER,

ENGRAVERS, 43, MARK LANE, LONDON.

Bank Notes, Cheques, Drafts
CERTIFICATES, BONDS, SHARE PLATES.
Bankers and Merchants Account Books,
ALL USUAL PATTERNS SUPPLIED FOR
Joint-Stock Banks and Public Companies.
GENERAL EXPORTERS
To the East and West Indies, China, and South America, of Saddlery, Fire Arms, Clothing, Plated Ware, Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
For Sale or Consumption.
tf 737 Shanghai, 8th September, 1866.

BENSON'S WATCHES, HORIZONTAL, CENTRE SECONDS, &c.

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH, compensated for all Climates. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S "EXACT" WATCH, for Extreme Temperatures. Silver, 25 Guineas: Gold, 40 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the DRAWING, DINING, and BED-ROOMS, from 2 to 2,000 Guineas.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for the HALL, LIBRARY, and CARRIAGE.

BENSON'S CLOCKS for CHURCHES TURRETS, and STABLES. Estimates sent.

CANDELABRA in ORMOLU and BRONZE.

CANDELABRA in SILVER and ELECTRO-PLATE.

BRONZES d'Art by ROSA & ISIDORE BONHEUR, PRADIER, MENE, BARYE, &c.

JEWELLERY, DIAMOND, of ORIGINAL DESIGNS.

JEWELLERY for BRIDAL and other PRESENTS.

SILVER PLATE for RACING, FIELD, or AQUATIC SPORTS.

SILVER PLATE for the SIDEBOARD, DINNER, and TEA TABLES.

BENSON, J. W., 99, Westbourne-grove, and 25, Old Bond Street.

JEWELLERY, designed by ITALIAN and FRENCH ARTISTS.

SILVER PLATE, designed expressely for PRESENTATION.

BENSON'S WATCHES are sent to all parts of the World safe by post.

BENSON'S WATCHES.—Gold and Silver, at 200 to 2 Guineas, in all sizes, from half to 3 inches diameter.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOGRAPH, KEYLESS, REPEATERS.

BENSON'S WATCHES, CHRONOMETER, DUPLEX, LEVER.

BENSON, J. W., by SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES.

58 & 60, LUDGATE-HILL, 25, OLD BOND-STREET and 99, WEST BOURNE-GROVE.
6up-1867 1026 October 6th, 1866.

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(SINCE REPORT PER LAST MAIL.)

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
June 7	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Hongkong & Ports	May 27	General	P. & O. Co
... 7	Jonh Banks	Br sh	680	Cobb	Fuchau	... 28	Poles	Frazar and Co
... 7	Lauderdale	Br sh	851	Moodie	London v. Singapore	... 14	General	Gilman and Co
... 8	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June 7	Sundries	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Szechuen	Am str	554	Bisbee	Tientsin	... 4	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Waratah	Br str	256	Oliver	Fuchau		do	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 8	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Tientsin	... 4	do	Trautmann and Co
... 8	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow	... 5	do	Russell and Co
... 8	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking			Chinese Government
... 8	Jubilee	Br sh	760	Kerr	Fuchau	May 26	Poles	Borneo Company Limited
... 8	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	June 4	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
... 9	Aden	Br str	507	Andrews	Hongkong	... 5	General	P. & O. Co
... 9	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow	... 7	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 9	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow	... 6	do	Glover and Co
... 9	Argus	H. M. S.	.....	Rivington	Chinkiang	... 8		
... 9	Pluto	Chi str	170	Pike	Nanking		Ballast	Chinese Government
... 9	Algerine	H.M.G.B	.....	Donville	Nagasaki	... 5		
... 10	Shaftesbury	Br str	553	Aitkins	Hongkong	... 3	General	Smith, Kennedy and Co
... 10	Carmen	Spa baq	343	Argento	Iloilo	May 17	Sugar	Trautmann and Co
... 10	Pearl	H. M. S.	.....	Ross	Fuchau	June 7		
... 10	Australia	Ham bg	254	Maass	Chefoo	May 30	Beancake	Siemssen and Co
... 10	Vampyr	Prus sch	240	Noelke	Hakodadi	... 27	Sea Weed	Glover and Co
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	June 10	General	David Sassoon, Sons and Co
... 11	Star of China	Br sh	792	Hodge	London	Feb. 6	do	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 12	Yung Hai An	Am str	447	Whiting	Hongkong	June 8	do	Russell and Co
... 12	Arc en Ciel	Fr baq	240	Lapparticu	Nagasaki	... 5	do	Overweg and Co
... 12	Fusi-Yama	Br str	1200	Hardie	Hankow	... 8	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 12	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	... 12	General	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 13	Carrangah	Br sh	891	Johnston	Swatow	... 6	do	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 13	Helen W. Almy	Am baq	314	Freeman	Swatow	... 1	Sugar	Olyphant and Co
... 13	Como	Br sh	1070		Cardiff	Dec. 19	Coals	Borneo Company Limited.
... 13	Maggie Leslie	Br baq	472	Stephens	Nagasaki	June 10	Sundries	Turner and Co
... 13	Sovereign of India	Br sh	778	Scott	Sydney	April 20	Coals	Jardine, Matheson & Co
... 14	Hirado	Br str	1200	McQueen	Hankow	June 12	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 14	Norham	Br baq	333	Henderson	Iloilo	May 18	Sugar	Order

DEPARTURES.

FROM THE ANCHORAGE AND WOOSUNG.

Date.	Ship's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Dispatched by.
June 6	Tahwah	Am str	245	Andrews	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 6	Rona	Br str	784	Morrison	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 6	Sunda	Br str	1260	Soames	Hongkong	Tea, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 7	Moyune	Am str	700	G. Johnson	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 7	Fei-loong	Br str	260	Pritchard	Nagasaki	Opium, etc.	T. Kroes and Co
... 7	Shanse	Am str	561	Friend	Tientsin v. Chefoo	Tea, etc.	Russell and Co
... 8	Hartford	U.S. Corv	.....	Bilknop	Cruise		
... 8	Wyoming	U.S. Corv	.....	Carpenter	Cruise		
... 8	Catharina	Prus baq	340	Molsen	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	G. Gunther
... 8	Albuera	Br sh	774	Levack	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Gilman and Co
... 8	Minnie	Br baq	407	Black	Nagasaki	do	Glover and Co
... 9	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 9	United Service	Br str	650	Stocks	Hongkong & Canton	Sundries & Re-exports	Glover and Co
... 9	Minca	Br str	306	Southerland	Tientsin, Chefoo, &c.	Opium, etc.	Gibb, Livingston and Co
... 9	Plymouth Rock	Am str	2397	Simmons	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 9	Hotspur,	Br baq	522	Corrigell	Newchwang	Opium, etc.	A. R. Tilby and Co
... 10	Singapore	Br str	784	Wilkinson	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 10	John R. Worcester	Br sh	844	Wawn	London	Tea, etc.	Jardine, Matheson and Co
... 10	Gleam	Br baq	291	Cameron	Yokohama	Cotton, etc.	Borneo Company Limited
... 11	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 11	Emily W. Seyburn	Br sch	333	Taylor	Nagasaki	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 11	Fire Queen	Am str	1133	Gray	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 11	Erl King	Br str	1044	Pinel	Hongkong	do	Augustine Heard and Co
... 11	Cadiz	Br str	481	Edmond	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	P. & O. Co
... 11	Salamander	Prus baq	324	Detletsen	Newchwang	Sundries & Re-exports	Frazar and Co
... 12	Williamette	Chi str	176	McLeod	Nanking		Chinese Government
... 12	Pearl	H. M. S.	.....	Ross	Cruise		
... 13	Prince Kung	Br str	135	Brown	Fuchau	Cotton, etc.	Trautmann and Co
... 13	Fusi-Yama	Br str	710	Callaghan	Fuchau	Tea, &c.	Glover and Co
... 13	Tun-sin	Br str	610	Howlett	Hankow & Ports		Glover and Co
... 13	Luchow	Prus bg	141	Ulrech	Nagasaki	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co
... 13	Express	Br str	290	Whitelaw	Ningpo	Opium, etc.	David Sassoon, Sons & Co
... 14	Nanzing	Br str	419	Tulloh	Chefoo & Tientsin	do	Trautmann and Co
... 14	Kiang-loong	Am str	945	West	Hankow & Ports		Russell and Co
... 14	City of Aberdeen	Br sh	551	Senil	London	Teas	W. R. Adamson and Co
... 14	Carl Wilhelm	Prus baq	239	Matzen	Nagasaki	Re-exports	Eduard Schellhass and Co
... 14	Laurel	Br sh	638	Norris	Fuchau	Part of Original	Gilman and Co
... 14	Charlot	Ham baq	265	Ahrens	Amoy	Cotton, etc.	Wm. Pustau and Co

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

No.&Sec.	Ship's Name	Commander	Flag & Rig	Tonnage	Date of Arrival	Where from	Consignees or Agents	Destination	Remarks
P & O M	Aden	Andrews	Br str	507	June 9	Hongkong	P. & O. Co	Hongkong	16th instant
8 c	Agamemnon	Middleton	Br str	1672	May 17	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire		
8 c	Ajax	Kidd	Br str	1607	June 3	Liverpool	Butterfield & Swire	London & L'pool	18th instant
Tonkadoo	Anna		Am str	70	Apr 12	Chinkiang	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
Tonkadoo	Carthage	Mooney	Br str	580	May 9	Nagasaki	Order		
7 s	Dupleix	Noel	Fr str	871	June 4	Hongkong	Messageries Imperiales	H'kong with Mails	48h after J. Mail
4 s	Faust		— str	30					Laid up
7 p	Fee-loong	Williams	Chi str		Mar 14		Chinese Government		
7 p	Fenella	Chingjay	Chi str	160	Jan 24	Woosung	Chinese Government		
D J	Fusi-Yama	Hardie	Br str	1200	June 12	Hankow	Russell and Co	Hankow & Ports	16th instant
4 s	Grete	Godow	Prus str	30	Jan 13		Wm. Pustau and Co		Laid up
4 s	Heachew		Am str	30			T. J. Falls		
3 p	Keangsoo	Gregory	Br str	448	June 4	Hongkong	Order		
5 p	Louisa		Chi str		July 12	Ningpo	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
D J	Mancha	Clark	Am str	803	June 5	Hongkong	Russell and Co	Tientsin v. Chefoo	16th instant
O D	Maria	Newman	Br str	160	Apr 17	Put back	Stevenson and Co		
1 p	Pluto	Pike	Chi str	170	June 9	Nanking	Chinese Government		
1 s	Shanyuan		Br str	30			Trautmann and Co		Laid up
8 p	Shaftesbury	Aitkins	Br str	553	June 10	Hongkong	Smith, Kennedy and Co	Chefoo, Tientsin, &c	To-day
D J	Szechuen	Bisbee	Am str	554	June 8	Tientsin	Russell and Co		
H W	Tatung	Cook	Am str	107	Oct 13	Hankow	H. Fogg and Co		Laid up
D J	Ta-Yung	Spencer	Br str	124	Apr 4	Woosung	Russell and Co		
7 s	Waratah	Oliver	Br str	256	June 8	Fuchau	David Sassoon, Sons & Co		
D J	Yung Hai An	Whiting	Am str	447	June 12	Hongkong	Russell and Co	Hongkong	16th instant
	24 Steamers								

[*Edited by* R. S. Gundry, *Printed and Published at the "North-China Herald Office," Shanghai.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.